BOOK No. 170-B REVISED EDITION

LEARN HOW BOOK

LEARN HOW..... BASIC STEPS FOR BEGINNERS

This book for beginners contains easy-to-understand diagrams and step-by-step instructions for four of today's most popular handcrafts—Crochet, Knitting, Tatting and Embroidery. When you have mastered the basic stitches, you will be able to make the attractive items listed below. Many happy hours of artistic self-expression and wonderful relaxation will be yours when you Learn How.

CROCHET . . . *Pages 3 to 26*

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Make your time *count*, make it with Coats thread.

Coats *the thread makers*

J. & P. COATS (CANADA) INC., MONTREAL, P.Q.

COATS THREADS — COATS ZIPPERS — ANCHOR THREADS

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Hints on Crochet

CROCHET THREADS . . . Crochet thread has many variations as to twist and finish and color. There is a type of thread suitable for every article you wish to make. Use the threads specified in the directions, as they have been chosen in order to produce certain effects. If you make a change you will not get the results you expect. The reference chart (see pages 66 to 67) will help you make a choice if you should desire to create your own pattern. It is also important to remember that you should buy the entire amount of thread needed at one time. This will enable you to secure the same dye lot and you will not be troubled by variations in color.

CROCHET HOOKS . . . Crochet hooks are made of steel, aluminum, plastic, and wood. For fine work with cotton threads, the steel hooks are always preferable. In the larger sizes they may also be used with yarn. Steel crochet hooks come in sizes 2.50 mm — the largest, to 0.60 mm — the smallest. Each is especially adapted for use with a certain size of thread. To insure the correct results, it is important that you use the size specified in the directions. A tight crocheter may take one size larger and a loose crocheter may take one size smaller. Before making a change it is wise to make a test as directed under instruction on *gauge*.

Aluminum, plastic and wooden hooks are especially suitable for use with yarn. Aluminum hooks come in Canadian sizes 2.00 mm, the finest through 10.00 mm, the largest. Plastic hooks come in American sizes B (Can. 2.25 mm) to K (Can. 6.50 mm).

There are two special hooks which are a combination of crochet hook and knitting needle. The Wooden Rug Hook (American sizes 10 to 15) for crocheting heavy cotton or yarn. The Afghan Hook (American sizes E to K) is used for Afghan stitch. (See page 21).

GAUGE . . . When you are planning to make an article, it is very important that you *should not ignore* the word *gauge* if you wish your article to be the correct size. The word gauge may not appear in every set of crochet directions, but it *does* appear wherever necessary.

Gauge means the number of stitches to 2.5 cm, and the number of rows to 2.5 cm. Make a practice piece at least 5 cm square, using the hook and thread specified in directions. If your number of stitches does not correspond with the number of stitches to the length given in the gauge, 2.5 cm, something is wrong. More stitches than those specified means that you should use a larger hook. With less stitches than specified, use a smaller hook and try again. Keep changing your hook until your gauge is exactly the same as the gauge specified.

Continued on page 4

BLOCKING . . . To complete an article it must be pressed in a special manner known as "blocking". If it became soiled while working, launder before blocking (see instructions below). Pin piece or pieces, wrong side up, on a padded ironing board with rust-proof pins, gently stretching and shaping to the measurement specified in the directions. If starching is required, mix a cold water elastic starch in medium strength as directed on package. Sponge the pinned-out article with the starch. If article has been laundered or starched, press through a dry cloth; if it is dry, press through a damp cloth. Leave pinned in position until thoroughly dry.

FINISHINGS . . . Finishings are just as important as any other part of your work. After you have finished the article on which you are working, cut the thread about 10 cm away from the last stitch. Thread this end in a needle and make a secure finish by darning it through the solid part of the crochet. Cut off the remaining thread close to work. The starting ends and ends at any joining should be sufficiently long to enable you to finish them off in same manner. When you are sewing pieces together, no knots should appear. Begin with several whip stitches and if possible by darning the thread through the solid portion for a short distance.

LAUNDERING . . . Wash article in warm water with a mild solution of soap or soap flakes. Immediately after washing rinse thoroughly with warm water followed by several rinses of cool water. Remove article from water, supporting it with both hands and gently squeeze out excess water. *Do not wring.* Roll in a turkish towel for a few moments before blocking.

CAUTION:

Do not wash in washing machine.
Do not use detergents or bleaches on wools or wool blends.
Do not hang up to dry.
Do not dry in direct sunlight.

ABBREVIATIONS IN CROCHET

Chain	ch	Popcorn Stitch	pc st
Single Crochet	sc	Block	bl
Half Double Crochet	h dc	Space	sp
Double Crochet	dc	Stitch(es)	st(s)
Treble	tr	Round	rnd
Double Treble	d tr	Inclusive	incl
Triple Treble	tr tr	Increase	inc
Slip Stitch	sl st	Decrease	dec
		Beginning	beg

* (asterisk) Repeat the instructions following the asterisk as many times as specified.

NOTE: Sometimes instead of an asterisk you will see a phrase like *(ch 2, skip 2 ch, dc in next ch) 4 times.* This means that whatever is included in the parentheses should be repeated the number of times specified directly after the closed parenthesis.

MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR PRACTICE PIECES

COATS & CLARK'S O.N.T. "SPEED-CRO-SHEEN" MERCERIZED COTTON, Art. C. 44: 1 ball.

Milward Steel Crochet Hook No. 2.50 mm

Because this cotton is heavy and the hook is large, the beginner can handle them easily. Practice a few of the first steps of crochet according to the directions as given and almost before you know it, you will be ready to try out your newly acquired skill.

PRACTICE PIECES . . . For each stitch that you learn, directions are given for a small practice piece or swatch consisting of a foundation chain of 20 stitches and 4 rows of the stitch which you are learning. This swatch can be quickly completed and the stitch can be easily applied in making attractive articles.

BEGIN BY MAKING A LOOP

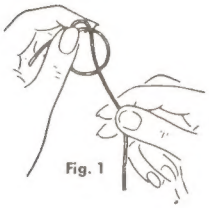


Fig. 1

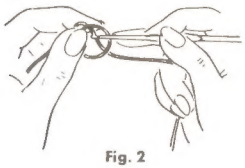


Fig. 2

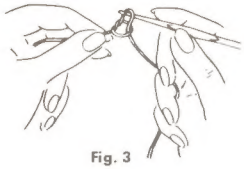


Fig. 3

1. Grasp thread near end between thumb and forefinger of left hand.

2. Make loop by lapping long thread over short thread.

3. Hold loop in place between thumb and forefinger (Fig. 1).

4. Take hold of broad bar of hook as you would a pencil.

5. Put your hook through loop, catch long end of thread, draw it through (Fig. 2).

6. Do not remove hook from thread.

7. Pull short end and ball thread in opposite directions to bring loop close around the end of the hook, but not too tight (Fig. 3).

WHAT TO DO WITH THE LEFT HAND

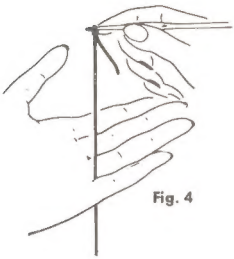


Fig. 4

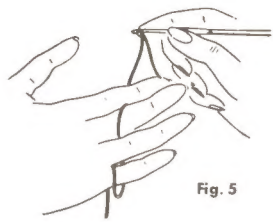


Fig. 5

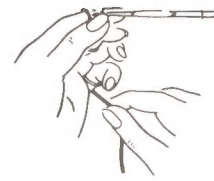


Fig. 6

1. Measure with your eye about 10 cm down ball thread from loop on hook.

2. At about this point insert thread between your ring and little fingers (Palm of hand facing up, Fig. 4).

3. Bring thread toward back, under little and ring fingers, over the middle finger, and under the forefinger toward the thumb (Fig. 5).

4. Grasp hook and loop between thumb and forefinger of left hand.

5. Gently pull ball thread so that it lies around the fingers firmly but not tightly (Fig. 6).

6. Catch knot of loop between thumb and forefinger.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE RIGHT HAND

Fig. 7

1. Take hold of broad bar of hook as you would a pencil.

2. Bring middle finger forward to rest near tip of hook (Fig. 7).

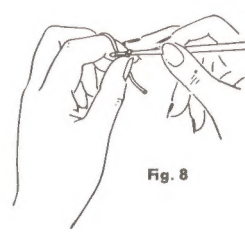


Fig. 8

BEFORE YOU BEGIN THE CHAIN STITCH

1. Adjust fingers of left hand as in Fig. 8. The middle finger is bent in such a way as to regulate the tension, while the ring and little fingers prevent the thread from moving too freely. Practice will make you more familiar with correct position.

Keep in mind that the motion of the hook in the right hand and the thread in the left hand should be easy and smooth. One of the most common faults of beginners is either to crochet too tightly or too loosely. Ease will come with practice.

CHAIN STITCH

1. Pass your hook under thread and catch thread with hook. (This is called "thread over," Fig. 9.)

2. Draw thread through loop on hook. This makes one chain (ch). (Do not work tightly.)

3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 until you have as many chain stitches as you need. One loop always remains on the hook (Fig. 10).

4. Always keep thumb and forefinger of your left hand near stitch on which you are working.

5. Practice making chains until they are even in size.

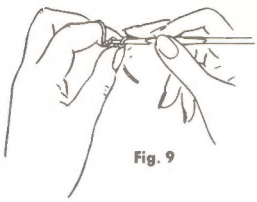


Fig. 9

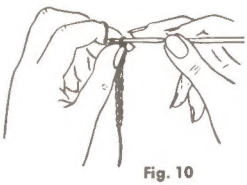


Fig. 10

SINGLE CROCHET

Make a foundation chain of 20 stitches for practice piece.

Fig. 11

Fig. 12

Fig. 13

FIRST ROW

1. To begin row, insert hook from the front under the two top threads of second chain (ch) from hook (Fig. 11).

2. Catch thread with hook ("thread over") (Fig. 12) and draw through stitch (st). There are now two loops on hook (Fig. 13).

3. Thread over and draw through two loops. (One loop remains on hook.) One single crochet (sc) is now completed (Fig. 14).

4. For next single crochet (sc), insert hook under two top threads of next stitch (st) and proceed as before. (Repeat steps 2 and 3.)

5. Repeat until you have made a single crochet (sc) in every chain.

6. At end of row of single crochets, chain (ch) 1 (Fig. 15).

7. Turn your work so that the reverse side is facing you (Fig. 16).

Continued on page 8

Fig. 14

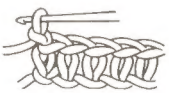


Fig. 15

Fig. 16

SECOND ROW **1.** Insert hook from the front under the two top threads of second stitch from hook. (First stitch on previous row.)

2. Repeat steps 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of first row.

THIRD ROW **1.** Repeat second row.

FOURTH ROW **1.** At end of fourth row, do not make a turning chain.

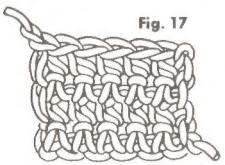


Fig. 17

2. To fasten off, clip thread about 10 cm from work, bring loose end through the one loop remaining on hook and pull tightly (Fig. 17). Finish off end (see page 4).

3. Now you have completed your practice piece in single crochet.

NOTE: In all crochet it is customary to pick up the two top threads of every stitch as you work, unless otherwise specified. When only the back stitch is picked up, a different effect is produced, known as Rib Stitch.

DOUBLE CROCHET

Make a foundation chain of 20 stitches for practice piece.

FIRST ROW

Fig. 18

1. To begin row, thread over and insert hook from the front under the two top threads of 4th chain (ch) from hook (Fig. 18).

2. Thread over and draw through stitch (st). There are now three loops on hook.

3. Thread over (Fig. 19) and draw through 2 loops. (Two loops remain on hook, Fig. 20.)

Fig. 19

4. Thread over again and draw through the two remaining loops. (One loop remains on hook.) One double crochet (dc) is now completed (Fig. 21).

5. For next double crochet (dc), thread over, insert hook from the front under the two top threads of next stitch (st) and proceed as before. (Repeat steps 2, 3, and 4.)

6. Repeat until you have made a double crochet (dc) in every chain.

7. At end of row, chain three (ch 3) (Fig. 22) and turn. The three chain stitches count as the first double crochet (dc) on next row.

Fig. 20

Fig. 21

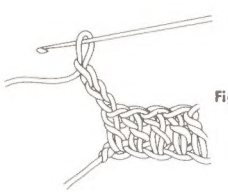


Fig. 22

SECOND ROW

1. To begin row, thread over, insert the hook from the front under the two top threads of the fifth stitch from the hook. (Second stitch on previous row.)

2. Repeat Steps 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 (Fig. 23).

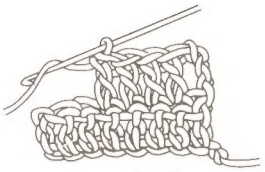


Fig. 23

THIRD and FOURTH ROWS

1. Repeat second row.

2. To fasten off, clip thread about 10 cm from work, bring loose end through the one remaining loop on hook and pull tightly (Fig. 17). Finish off end (see page 4).

HALF DOUBLE CROCHET

The stitch known as half double crochet (h dc) is made by repeating steps 1 and 2 of double crochet but making first stitch in 3rd chain (instead of 4th chain) from hook. At that point there are three loops on the hook. Then thread over and draw through all three loops at once (Fig. 24). In half double crochet chain two (ch 2) to turn.

Fig. 24

TURNING YOUR WORK

In crochet a certain number of chain stitches is added at the end of every row to bring work in position for the next row. Then the work is turned so that the reverse side is facing the worker. You have noticed that in single crochet, one chain only is used for turning. The number of turning chains depends upon the stitch with which you intend to begin the next row. The exact number will be indicated in the directions. The turning chain always counts as the first stitch, except in single crochet where the ch-1 only raises the work to position and does not count as the first stitch.

TO ATTACH NEW THREAD

When thread has to be attached to work in progress, work as follows: Leaving a 10 cm end, draw up a loop in the stitch specified then draw end through this loop and pull tight to fasten. Draw up another loop in same stitch and continue to follow directions.

SLIP STITCH

It is not necessary to make a practice piece for slip stitch (sl st) because it is used only in joining or when an invisible stitch is required. If the directions call for a slip stitch (sl st), refer to this page to see how it is done. When the directions say *join* you always use a slip stitch.

Fig. 25

1. Insert hook from the front through the two top threads of stitch (st) (Fig. 25).

2. Thread over and with one motion draw through stitch (st) and loop on hook. (One loop remains on hook, Fig. 26.)

Fig. 26

INCREASING and DECREASING

HOW TO INCREASE WITH THE STITCHES YOU HAVE LEARNED

1. Make two stitches (sts) in one stitch (st). Each time you do this you make an extra stitch (st) on row.

2. The directions instruct you where to increase.

HOW TO DECREASE WITH THE STITCHES YOU HAVE LEARNED

SINGLE CROCHET

1. Complete a single crochet (sc) to the point where two loops remain on hook.

2. Keep the two loops on hook and insert hook from the front under the two top threads of next stitch (st).

3. Thread over and draw through stitch (st). There are now three loops on hook.

4. Thread over and draw through the three loops at once. (One loop remains on hook.) You have now worked two single crochets together and there is one stitch less on row.

5. The directions instruct you where to decrease.

DOUBLE CROCHET

1. Make a double crochet (dc) to the point where there are two loops on hook.

2. Keep the two loops on hook, thread over, and insert hook from the front under the two top threads of next stitch (st).

3. Thread over and draw through stitch (st). There are four loops on hook.

4. Thread over again and draw through two loops. (Three loops remain on hook.)

5. Thread over and draw through the three loops. (One loop remains on hook.) You have now worked two double crochets together and there is one stitch less on row.

6. The directions instruct you where to decrease.

FOUNDATION DOUBLE CROCHET

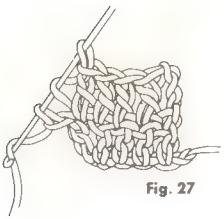


Fig. 27

Sometimes it is necessary to add double crochet (dc) at the end of a row in order to balance an increase of more than one stitch at the beginning of the same row. This is done in a special way.

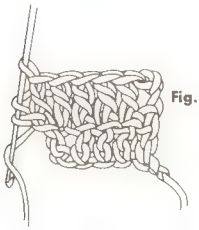


Fig. 28

1. Make 2 rows of double crochet (dc) on a foundation chain. Do not turn at end of second row.

2. Thread over, insert hook in same place as last double crochet was made and draw up a loop. There are three loops on hook.

3. Thread over and draw through one loop. This makes a chain one (ch 1) stitch (st) and three loops still remain on hook (Fig. 27).

4. Thread over and draw through two loops. Do this once more to complete a foundation double crochet (dc).

5. Thread over, insert hook in the chain one (ch 1) at the base of the previous foundation double crochet (dc) and draw up a loop (Fig. 28). There are three loops on hook.

6. Repeat Step 3, then Step 4, another foundation double crochet (dc) completed. Repeat Steps 5 and 6 as many times as needed (Fig. 29).

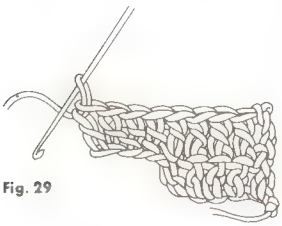


Fig. 29

Place Mat

(SINGLE and DOUBLE CROCHET)

COATS MERCER-CROCHET. Size 30; 2 balls of White, Ecru or choice of colour.

Milward Steel Crochet Hook No. 1.00 mm

Place Mat measures 32 cm x 51 cm.
For Abbreviations see page 4.

Motif measures 6.5 cm square. Each motif requires 11 m

You are now going to work in rounds (rnds) instead of rows, and the stitches you will use are chain (ch), slip stitch (sl st), double crochet (dc), single crochet (sc), and half double crochet (h dc). Each motif begins at the center.

FIRST MOTIF . . . Starting at center, ch 6. Join with sl st to first chain made to form ring. **1st rnd:** Ch 3, make 15 dc in ring. Join with sl st to top of ch-3 (there are 16 dc on first rnd, counting the ch-3 as 1 dc). **2nd rnd:** Ch 5, sc in next dc; ch 2, * dc in next dc, ch 2, sc in next dc, ch 2. Repeat from * 6 times more. Join last ch-2 with sl st to 3rd ch of ch-5 (this sl st is known as "joining"). **3rd rnd:** Ch 1, sc in same place as sl st was made (in joining), ch 7, * sc in next dc, ch 7. Repeat from * around. Join last ch-7 with sl st to first sc (8 loops on rnd). **4th rnd:** Ch 1, in each loop around make sc, h dc, 7 dc, h dc and sc. Join with sl st to first sc. **5th rnd:** Sl st in each of the next 4 sts, * sc in

Continued on page 13

next st, ch 3, skip next st, sc in next st, ch 9, skip next 8 sts. Repeat from * around. Join last ch-9 with sl st to first sc. **6th rnd:** Ch 1, sc in next loop, ch 5, in next loop make sc, ch 9 and sc (corner loop made); ch 5, sc in next loop, ch 5, * in next loop make sc, ch 5 and sc; ch 5, sc in next loop, ch 5, in next loop make sc, ch 9 and sc (another corner loop); ch 5, sc in next loop, ch 5. Repeat from * twice; in last loop make sc, ch 5 and sc; now to form last loop make ch 2, dc in first sc made at beginning (beg) of rnd. **7th rnd:** Ch 1, sc in loop just formed, ch 7, sc in next loop, in next corner loop make 7 dc, ch 5 (for corner loop) and 7 dc, sc in next loop (corner completed); ch 7, (sc in next loop, ch 5) twice; * sc in next loop, ch 7, sc in next loop, in next corner loop make 7 dc, ch 5 and 7 dc, sc in next loop (another corner completed); ch 7, (sc in next loop, ch 5) twice. Repeat from * twice. Join last ch-5 with sl st to first sc. Break off and fasten.

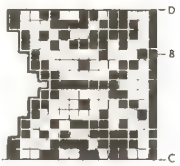
SECOND MOTIF . . . Work as for First Motif until 6th rnd has been completed. **7th rnd:** Ch 1, sc in loop just formed, ch 7, sc in next loop, 7 dc in next corner loop; now make a joining ch as follows: Ch 2, sl st in any corner loop on First Motif, ch 2 (the ch-2, sl st and ch-2 just made is equal to the corner ch-5 loop on First Motif); now make 7 dc in same corner loop as first 7 dc were made on Second Motif; sc in next loop on Second Motif, ch 3, sl st in next ch-7 loop on First Motif, ch 3 (the ch 3, sl st and ch 3 just made is equal to the ch-7 loop on First Motif); sc in next loop on Second Motif; (ch 2, sl st in next loop on First Motif, ch 2, sc in next loop on Second Motif) twice—two more joining ch's made; ch 3, sl st in next loop on First Motif, ch 3, sc in next loop on Second Motif, (another joining ch made); make 7 dc in next corner loop on Second Motif, ch 2, sl st in next corner loop on First Motif, ch 2, make 7 dc in same corner loop on Second Motif (6 joining ch's have been made and there are no more joinings to be made as the two Motifs have now been joined together along one side); on Second Motif make sc in next loop, ch 7, (sc in next loop, ch 5) twice. Starting at * on 7th rnd of First Motif complete the rnd as for First Motif. Continue in this way to make and join (as Second Motif was joined to First Motif) 5 x 8 Motifs—where more than 2 corners meet, make the sl st of the joining ch in the previous sl st. Starch lightly and press (see page 4).

FILET CROCHET

Filet is a type of crochet which consists of blocks and spaces, so arranged as to produce an interesting design. All filet designs are worked from a chart of squares. The dark squares represent blocks and the light squares represent spaces. Unless otherwise instructed in the directions, allow four double crochets (4 dc) for the first block and three double crochets (3 dc) for each additional block. For instance, three blocks require ten double crochets (10 dc).

To make a row of spaces, first work a foundation chain. Then, make double crochet (dc) in 8th chain (ch) from hook, * chain (ch) 2, skip 2 chain (ch), double crochet (dc) in next chain (ch). Repeat from * to end of chain (ch). Chain (ch) 5 to turn at the end of the row.

When there are several rows of spaces to be made, each double crochet is worked directly over double crochet of previous row and same number of chains is made between double crochets.



Filet Edging

COATS MERCER-CROCHET COTTON, Size 50: 1 ball of White.

Milward Steel Crochet Hook No. 0.75 mm

Pillowcase.

GAUGE: 6 sps (spaces) or bls (blocks) = 2.5 cm; 6 rows = 2.5 cm

For Abbreviations see page 4.

Starting at **A** on chart, ch 48 to measure 7 cm. **1st row:** Dc in 4th ch from hook and in next 2 ch (bl made); (ch 2, skip next 2 ch, dc in next ch—sp made) twice; dc in next 6 ch (2 more bls made); now to complete row make 1 sp, (2 bls, 2 sps) twice and 1 bl. There are (right to left on chart) 1 bl, 2 sps, 2 bls, 1 sp, 2 bls, 2 sps, 2 bls, 2 sps and 1 bl across row. Ch 3, turn. **2nd row:** Skip first dc, dc in next 3 dc (starting bl over bl made); (ch 2, dc in next dc—sp over sp made) twice; ch 2, skip next 2 dc, dc in next dc (sp over bl made); dc in next 3 dc (another bl over bl made); (2 dc in next sp, dc in next dc—bl over sp made) twice; make 1 more bl, then 1 sp, 4 bls and 1 sp; dc in last 2 dc and in top of turning chain (another bl over bl made). There are (left to right on chart) 1 bl, 3 sps, 4 bls, 1 sp, 4 bls, 1 sp and 1 bl across row. Ch 3, turn. **3rd row:** Make starting bl, 1 sp, 5 bls, 2 sps, 1 bl and (1 sp, 1 bl) twice across row. Ch 3, turn—1 bl decreased at end of row.

4th row: Make 1 bl, 2 sps, 1 bl, 1 sp, 4 bls, 1 sp, 1 bl, 2 sps and 1 bl across row. Ch 3, turn. **5th row:** Make 2 bls, 3 sps, 1 bl, 6 sps and 1 bl across row. Ch 3, turn—another dec. **6th row:** Make 2 bls, 3 sps, 1 bl, 3 sps, 2 bls, 1 sp and 1 bl. Ch 3, turn. **7th row:** Make 1 bl, 2 sps, 2 bls, 5 sps and 2 bls (another dec made). **Do not chain. Turn** (no chain is needed when a dec is to be made at beg of following row). **8th row:** Sl st in first 4 dc, ch 3 (bl decreased at beg of row); now make 7 bls, 3 sps and 1 bl across row. Ch 3, turn. **9th row:** Make 1 bl, 2 sps, 2 bls, 5 sps and 1 bl; following directions on page 11 make 3 foundation dc (1 bl increased at end of row). Ch 5, turn (this longer chain is needed when an inc is to be made at beg of following row).

10th row: Dc in 4th ch from hook and in next 2 sts (1 bl increased at beg of row); make 1 more bl, 3 sps, 1 bl, 3 sps, 2 bls, 1 sp and 1 bl across row. Starting with Row B on chart, follow chart to Row D, then repeat Rows C to D incl until piece measures desired length. Break off and fasten. Starch lightly and press (see page 4). Sew narrow edges together to form a circle and sew in place on pillowcase.

TREBLE

Make a foundation chain of 20 stitches for practice piece.

FIRST ROW

1. To begin row, thread over twice and insert hook from the front under the two top threads of 5th chain (ch) from hook.

2. Thread over and draw through the chain (ch). There are now four loops on hook.

3. Thread over again (Fig. 30) and draw through two loops. (Three loops remain on hook.)

4. Thread over again and draw through two more loops. (Two loops remain on hook.)

5. Thread over again and draw through the two remaining loops. (One loop remains on hook.) One treble is now completed.

6. For next treble (tr), thread over twice and insert hook under the two top threads of next stitch (st) and proceed as before. (Repeat steps 2, 3, 4, and 5.)

7. Repeat until you have made a treble in every chain.

8. At end of row, chain 4 (ch 4) and turn. These four chain stitches count as the first treble (tr) on next row.

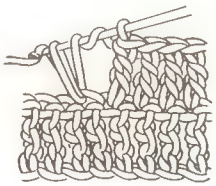


Fig. 30

SECOND ROW

1. To begin a second row, insert hook from the front under the two top threads of sixth stitch from hook. (Second stitch on previous row.)

2. Repeat Steps 2 to 8.

THIRD and FOURTH ROWS

1. Repeat second row. Cut thread and fasten off at end of fourth row.

DOUBLE TREBLE

Thread over hook 3 times, insert hook in stitch and draw a loop through (5 loops on hook); thread over and draw thread through 2 loops at a time 4 times. This completes a double treble (d tr).

TRIPLE TREBLE

Thread over hook 4 times, insert hook in stitch and draw a loop through (6 loops on hook); thread over and draw thread through 2 loops at a time 5 times. This completes a triple treble (tr tr).

Doily

(WITH TREBLE CROCHET)

COATS MERCER-CROCHET COTTON.

Size 20: 1 ball of White, or Ecru.

Milward Steel Crochet Hook No. 1.00 mm

Doily measures 35.5 cm in diameter.

For Abbreviations see page 4.

Starting at center, ch 8. Join with sl st to first chain made to form ring. **1st rnd:** Ch 1, make 16 sc in ring. Join with sl st to first sc (this sl st is known as "joining"). **2nd rnd:** Ch 1, sc in same place as sl st was made (in joining); (ch 5, skip next sc, sc in next sc) 7 times—7 loops made; now to form last loop ch 2, skip last sc, dc in first sc (8 loops on rnd). **3rd rnd:** Ch 1, sc in loop just formed, ch 4, * sc in next loop, ch 4. Repeat from * 6 times more. Join last ch-4 with sl st to first sc (8 loops on rnd). **4th rnd:** Ch 2, (make 5 h dc in next loop, h dc in next sc) 7 times; make 5 h dc in last loop. Join with sl st in top of starting chain (48 h dc on rnd, counting ch-2 as 1 h dc).

5th rnd: Ch 1, sc in same place as sl st (in joining); * ch 5, skip next 2 h dc, sc in next h dc. Repeat from * around until 15 loops have been completed; to form last loop ch 2, skip next 2 h dc, dc in first sc (16 loops on rnd). **6th rnd:** Ch 1, sc in loop just formed, * ch 4, sc in next loop. Repeat from * around ending with ch 4. Join with sl st to first sc (16 loops). **7th rnd:** Ch 3, * make 4 dc in next loop, dc in next sc. Repeat from * around, ending with 4 dc in last loop. Join with sl st to top of ch-3 (80 dc on rnd, counting ch-3 as 1 dc). **8th rnd:** Ch 1, sc in joining, * ch 5, skip next dc, sc in next dc. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 2, skip last dc, dc in first sc to form last loop (40 loops). **9th rnd:** Ch 1, sc in loop just formed, * ch 5, sc in next loop. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 2, dc in first sc to form last loop (40 loops).

10th rnd: Ch 1, sc in loop just formed, ch 3, * sc in next loop, ch 3. Repeat from * around. Join last ch-3 with sl st to first sc (40 loops). **11th rnd:** Ch 4, * make 2 tr in next loop, tr in next sc. Repeat from * around, ending with 2 tr in last loop. Join with sl st in top of ch-4 (120 tr on rnd, counting ch-4 as 1 tr). **12th rnd:** Ch 1, sc in joining, * ch 5, skip next 2 tr, sc in next tr. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 2, dc in first sc (40 loops). **13th and 14th rnds:** Ch 1, sc in loop, * ch 6, sc in

Continued on page 17

next loop. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 3, dc in first sc to form last loop (40 loops). **15th and 16th rnds:** Ch 1, sc in loop, * ch 7, sc in next loop. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 3, tr in first sc to form last loop (40 loops). **17th and 18th rnds:** Ch 1, sc in loop, * ch 8, sc in next loop. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 4, tr in first sc to form last loop (40 loops). **19th rnd:** Ch 11, * tr in next loop, ch 7. Repeat from * around. Join last ch-7 with sl st to 4th ch of ch-11 (40 loops).

20th rnd: Ch 1, in each loop around make sc, h dc, dc, 5 tr, dc, h dc and sc (petal made). Join with sl st to first sc (40 petals). **21st rnd:** Sl st in next h dc, the next dc, and the next 3 tr; ch 3, make 3 dc in same place as last sl st was made (this is the center st of petal); * (ch 9, skip next 10 sts, sc in next tr—this is the center st of petal) 3 times; ch 9, 4 dc in center st of next petal. Repeat from * around, ending with (ch 9, sc in center st of next petal) 3 times; ch 9. Join with sl st to top of ch-3. **22nd rnd:** Ch 4, tr in joining, 2 tr in next dc, ch 4, 2 tr in each of next 2 dc (ch-4 sp made); ch 3, (sc in next loop, ch 9) 3 times; sc in next loop, ch 3, * 2 tr in each of next 2 dc. ch 4, 2 tr in each of next 2 dc (another ch-4 sp made; ch 3, (sc in next loop. ch 9) 3 times; sc in next loop, ch 3. Repeat from * around. Join last ch-3 to top of ch-4. **23rd rnd:** Ch 4, tr in next 3 tr, ch 4, 4 dc in next ch-4 sp, ch 4, tr in next 4 tr, ch 3, skip next ch-3, (sc in next ch-9 loop, ch 9) twice; sc in next loop, ch 3, * tr in next 4 tr, ch 4, 4 dc in next sp, ch 4, tr in next 4 tr, ch 3, skip next ch-3, (sc in next loop, ch 9) twice; sc in next loop, ch 3. Repeat from * around. Join last ch-3 to top of ch-4. **24th rnd:** Ch 4, tr in next 3 tr, (ch 4, 4 dc in next ch-4 sp) twice; ch 4, tr in next 4 tr, ch 3, skip next ch-3, sc in next loop, ch 9, sc in next loop, ch 3, * tr in next 4 tr, (ch 4, 4 dc in next sp) twice; ch 4, tr in next 4 tr, ch 3, skip next ch-3, sc in next loop, ch 9, sc in next loop, ch 3. Repeat from * around. Join last ch-3 to top of ch-4.

25th rnd: Ch 4, tr in next 3 tr, (ch 4, 4 dc in next sp) 3 times; ch 4, tr in next 4 tr, ch 5, skip next ch-3, sc in next loop, ch 5, * tr in next 4 tr, (ch 4, 4 dc in next sp) 3 times; ch 4, tr in next 4 tr, ch 5, skip next ch-3, sc in next loop, ch 5. Repeat from * around. Join last ch-5 to top of ch-4. **26th rnd:** Ch 4, tr in next 3 tr, (ch 4, 4 dc in next sp) 4 times; ch 4, tr in next 4 tr, ch 3, * tr in next 4 tr, (ch 4, 4 dc in next sp) 4 times; ch 4, tr in next 4 tr, ch 3. Repeat from * around. Join last ch-3 to top of ch-4. **27th rnd:** Ch 4, tr in next 3 tr, (ch 4, 4 dc in next sp) 5 times; ch 4, tr in next 4 tr, ch 1, * tr in next 4 tr, (ch 4, 4 dc in next sp) 5 times; ch 4, tr in next 4 tr, ch 1. Repeat from * around. Join last ch-1 to top of ch-4. **28th rnd:** Sl st in next 3 tr, ch 3, * (3 dc in next sp, dc in next 4 dc) 5 times; 3 dc in next sp, dc in next tr, ch 3, dc in next ch-1 sp, ch 3, skip next 3 tr, dc in next tr. Repeat from * around, ending with dc in last ch-1 sp, ch 3. Join with sl st to top of ch-3. **29th rnd:** Sl st in next dc, ch 1, sc in next dc, * (ch 9, skip next 4 dc, sc in next dc) 7 times; ch 9, skip next sp, sc in next dc, ch 9, skip next sp and next 2 dc; sc in next dc. Repeat from * around, ending with ch 9. Join with sl st to first sc. Break off and fasten. Starch lightly and press (see page 4).

MULTIPLE OF STITCHES

Sometimes a pattern requires an exact number of stitches in order to be worked correctly. Whenever directions state—*multiple of*—it means that the number of foundation stitches to be made must be divisible by this number. Example: (Multiple of 7) would be 14, 21, 28 etc.; or (multiple of 7 plus 3) would be 17, 24, 31 etc.

POPULAR STITCHES

Everything in crochet is based on the fundamental stitches you have already learned. By combining these stitches in various ways you can produce many interesting effects. Some of the more popular fancy stitches are *the shell, afghan, popcorn, cluster, V-stitch, open shell, waffle, loop stitch, star* and *knot stitch.*

The most important features of the stitches are illustrated in the drawings. When the stitch is applied in making an article, it may vary in some details, but the drawings should make clear all its important characteristics.

NOTE: Sometimes in order to form a special pattern, directions will say to make a stitch around "bar" of stitch on a previous row. This means to insert hook around stitch instead of into top of stitch as usual (Fig. 31—Hook A has been inserted with right side of stitch facing; hook B has been inserted with wrong side of stitch facing).

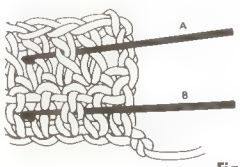


Fig. 31

SHELL STITCH (Fig. 32)

Make a foundation chain of 19 sts (multiple of 6 plus 1).

To begin a row of *shell stitch* on a foundation chain, thread over and insert hook in 4th ch from hook.

Complete a dc and make another dc in this stitch. This makes a half shell, the first step in a *shell stitch* row.

Fig. 32

The correct order for a *shell stitch* row is as follows:

Beginning of row
1. Half shell (the turning ch and 2 dc in 4th st from hook).

Repeat as often as you wish
2. Skip 2 sts.
3. 1 sc in next st.
4. Skip 2 sts.
5. 1 shell (5 dc in next st).

End of row
6. Skip 2 sts.
7. 1 sc in next st.

To turn, ch 3.

Shell Stitch Tote Bag

COATS & CLARK'S O.N.T. "SPEED-CRO-SHEEN" MERCERIZED COTTON: 10 balls of any colour.

Milward Steel Crochet Hook, No. 2.50 mm

12 rings, 2.5 cm in diameter.

Fabric for lining, if desired.

GAUGE: 1 shell and 1 sc = 2.5 cm

Note: Always join new thread at beg. of a row (see page 9).

SIDE (Make 2): Starting at lower edge, make a chain 51 cm long (5 ch sts should measure 2.5 cm. **Row 1:** Work in shell pattern across until row measures about 38 cm. (Steps 1 to 7, page 18.) Cut off remaining chain. Ch 3, turn. Continue in shell pattern until total length is 41 cm. Break off and fasten.

Block to measure 38 cm x 41 cm. Sew side and bottom seams.

LINING Cut 2 pieces of fabric, each 41 cm x 43 cm. With 1.3 cm allowance for seams, sew side and bottom seams. Slip lining into bag. Folding under 1.3 cm, sew upper edge of lining to bag.

CORD (Make 2): Cut 8 strands each 4 m long. Twist the strands tightly, then fold twisted strands in half and twist in opposite direction. Knot each end.

Sew rings evenly spaced around top edge of bag. Starting at one side of bag, draw one cord through rings, tie ends together and trim. Starting at opposite side, draw other cord through rings and tie ends together.

Afghan APPROXIMATELY 127 cm x 173 cm

COATS RED HEART "SAYELLE"* KNITTING WORSTED, 4 Ply, (100 g skeins): 12 skeins of No. 4268 Dk. Brown and 7 skeins of No. 4243 Gold. Or your choice of shades.

Afghan Hook No. 4.00 mm or U.S. size G.

GAUGE: 4 sts = 2.5 cm; 8 rows = 7.6 cm

MOTIF (Make 88) . . . Starting at lower edge, with Brown ch 24 to measure 15 cm. Work in afghan st (page 21) as follows: **1st row:** Work First Half of first row (24 loops on hook). Drop Brown. Attach Gold in same ch where last loop was drawn up. Complete Second Half of row with Gold. **2nd row:** With Gold, work First Half of 2nd row. Drop Gold. Pick up Brown and complete Second Half of 2nd row. **3rd row:** With Brown, work First Half of 2nd row. Drop Brown. Pick up Gold and complete Second Half of 2nd row.

Continued on page 21

* DuPont certification mark — "Orlon" Acrylic Fibre.

AFGHAN STITCH (Fig. 36)

Fig. 33

Fig. 34

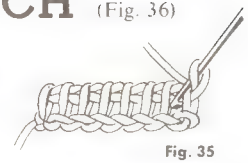


Fig. 35

Make a foundation chain of desired number of stitches. **1st row**—*First Half of Row:* Retaining all loops on hook, draw up a loop in 2nd ch from hook and in each ch across (Fig. 33). **There are the same number of loops on hook as there were chain sts.** *Second Half of Row:* Yarn over and draw through 1 loop, * yarn over and draw through 2 loops. Repeat from * across (Fig. 34). **The loop which remains always counts as the first st of next row (Fig. 35). 2nd row**—*First Half of Row:* Retaining all loops on hook, draw up a loop in 2nd vertical bar (formed by loop of previous row) and in each vertical bar across to within last vertical bar (Fig. 36); **insert hook through last vertical bar and the st directly behind it (arrow on Fig. 36) and draw up a loop (this gives a firm edge to this side).** There are the same number of loops as on first row. *Second Half of Row:* Yarn over and draw through 1 loop, * yarn over and draw through 2 loops. Repeat from * across. Repeat 2nd row for pattern.

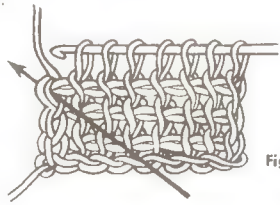


Fig. 36

HOW TO INCREASE OR DECREASE

To increase a stitch, draw up a loop in the chain stitch between the vertical bars.

To decrease a stitch, insert hook under two vertical bars and draw up one loop.

AFGHAN *Continued from page 20*

Next 12 rows: Repeat 2nd and 3rd rows alternately. **16th row:** Repeat 2nd row (piece should be absolutely square). Break off and fasten Gold only.

To complete Motif sc around with Brown as follows: Ch 1, 3 sc in first vertical bar, sc in each vertical bar across to next corner, 3 sc in last vertical bar, * inserting hook in vertical bar of next row and st directly behind the bar make an sc. Repeat from * across to next corner, 3 sc in corner; working along opposite side of starting chain, sc in each ch across to corner, 3 sc in corner; sc to end of rnd as before. Join with sl st to first sc. Break off and fasten.

Sew 8 x 11 Motifs neatly together with whip st on wrong side (Fig. 37).

BORDER . . . Attach Brown in any sc on a side. **1st and 2nd rnds (right side):** Ch 1, sc in each sc around, making 3 sc in the corner sc at each of the 4 corners. Sl st in first sc to join. **3rd rnd:** Turn to wrong side and sl st in each sc around. Break off and fasten. Block to measurements.

Fig. 37

POPCORN STITCH (Fig. 38)

The beginning of a row is not illustrated since a *popcorn stitch* rarely begins a row. It is usually preceded by at least 1 dc. The drawing shows a *popcorn stitch* (pc st) which has been completed and one which is in the process of being completed.

1. Dc in 4th ch from hook on foundation chain.

2. Ch 1, 5 dc in next ch. Remove hook from loop remaining on hook. Inserting hook from **front of work to back of work (Fig. 38)** in the ch st preceding the 5 dc group, catch dropped loop with hook and draw it through the ch st. Pull tight; ch 1 to fasten—one pc stitch made. (The last ch-1 is the joining loop of the pc st.) Skip next ch. Repeat Step 2 across chain to within last 2 ch.

Fig. 38

3. Dc in last 2 ch. Ch 3, turn.

4. Skip first dc, dc in next dc.

5. Ch 1, 5 dc in the joining loop of next pc st. Drop loop from hook. Inserting hook from **back of work to front of work** in the ch st preceding the 5-dc group, draw dropped loop through. Ch 1 to fasten. The raised sts are again on right side of work. Repeat Step 5 across row to within last dc.

6. Dc in last dc and in top of turning ch. Ch 3, turn.

7. Repeat Step 4.

8. Following directions for Step 2, make a pc st in joining loop of each pc st across.

9. Repeat Step 6.

10. Repeat Steps 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 for desired length. Break off and fasten.

CLUSTER (Fig. 39)

Clusters may be made up of any number of stitches. The cluster illustrated is a three dc cluster.

1. To begin a row on a foundation chain, thread over and insert hook in 4th ch from hook. Begin to make a dc but when you have drawn the thread through 2 loops once, hold the 2 loops on the hook and begin another dc in the same stitch. Again draw the thread through 2 loops once. There are now 3 loops on hook. Thread over and draw through the 3 loops at one time. Ch 1 to fasten.

Clusters are often separated by at least 1 ch and a corresponding number of stitches are skipped on the row below.

2. Each succeeding cluster is made up of 3 dc in one stitch. Do only the first half of each dc so that the last loop of each dc is held back on the hook. When there are 4 loops on the hook, thread over and draw through all 4 loops on hook at one time. Ch 1 to fasten.

Fig. 39

V STITCH (Fig. 40)

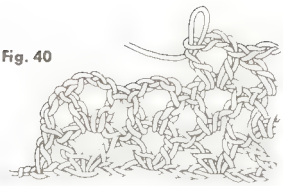


Fig. 40

Make a foundation chain of 20 sts (multiple of 4).

1. In 5th ch from hook make dc, ch 3 and dc. One V stitch made.

2. Skip next 3 ch, in next ch make dc, ch 3 and dc. Another V st made. Repeat this Step across chain to within last 3 ch.

3. Skip next 2 ch, dc in last ch. Ch 3, turn.

4. In the ch-3 sp of next V stitch make dc, ch 3 and dc. One V stitch over V stitch made. Repeat this Step in each V stitch sp across row.

5. Dc in top of turning chain. Ch 3, turn.

6. Repeat Steps 4 and 5 for desired length. Break off and fasten.

OPEN SHELL (Fig. 41)

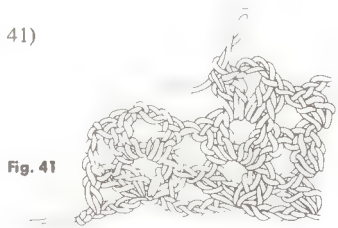


Fig. 41

Open Shells are a variation of the V stitch and are made up of any even number of sts with a ch sp in the middle. The Open Shell given below is a 2 dc, ch 3 and 2 dc Open Shell.

Make a foundation chain of 22 sts (multiple of 6 plus 4).

1. In 6th ch from hook make 2 dc, ch 3 and 2 dc. One open shell made.

2. Skip next 5 ch, make an open shell in next ch. Repeat this Step across ch to within last 4 ch, dc in last ch. Ch 3, turn.

3. Make an open shell in each open shell sp across row; dc in top of turning chain. Ch 3, turn.

4. Repeat Step 3 for desired length. Break off and fasten.

WAFFLE STITCH (Fig. 42)

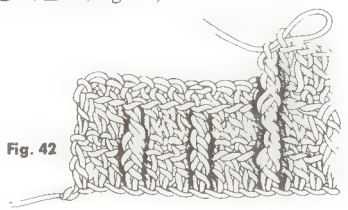


Fig. 42

Make a foundation chain of 21 sts (multiple of 4 plus 1).

1. Dc in 4th ch from hook and in each chain across. Ch 1, turn.

2. Picking up the **front** loop only of each stitch, sc in first 3 dc, * ch 1, skip next st, sc in next 3 dc. Repeat from * across, ending with ch 1, skip next st, sc in last 2 dc and in top of turning chain. A ridge has been made on right side. Ch 3, turn.

3. Working through both loops of each stitch, skip first sc, dc in next 2 sc, * make a tr around the bar (Fig. 31 on page 18) of the free st directly below next ch-1 sp; skip the ch-1 sp, dc in next 3 sc. Repeat from * across. Ch 1, turn.

4. Repeat Steps 2 and 3 for desired length. Break off and fasten.

LOOP STITCH (Fig. 43)

Cut a piece of cardboard 2.5 cm square. Make foundation chain.

1. Sc in 2nd ch from hook.

2. Draw loop on hook up to measure approx. 3 cm, slip loop off hook and onto cardboard. Tighten loop slightly so that it will not slip off cardboard. Be sure the cardboard does not buckle. One loop st made.

3. Insert hook in next st and draw up a loop, thread over and draw through loop on hook, now repeat Step 2. Another loop st made.

4. Repeat Step 3 across foundation chain, slipping a few of the loops toward beginning of row off cardboard when cardboard becomes crowded. **Be sure to leave at least 3 loops on cardboard at end of row.**

Fig. 43

5. Turn, insert hook at top of first loop then draw a loop through first loop, ch 1 very tightly, remove all loops from cardboard, make an sc in each loop across row. Ch 1, turn.

6. Sc in first sc then repeat Step 2, now repeat Step 4 in each remaining sc (instead of foundation chain) across row.

7. Repeat Steps 5 and 6 for desired length. Break off and fasten.

STAR STITCH (Fig. 46)

Make a foundation chain of 22 sts (multiple of 2).

1. Draw up a loop in 2nd ch from hook; bringing each loop to the level of the first loop, draw up a loop in next 3 ch (5 loops on hook); thread over and draw through all loops on hook at once (Fig. 44). Ch 1 to form "eye" of star. One star stitch made.

2. Bringing each loop to the level of first loop, draw up a loop in 4 places (Fig. 45) as follows: In the eye (A) and in the back loop of last loop drawn up on previous star stitch (B); in next 2 ch on foundation chain (C and D). Thread over and draw through all 5 loops on hook, ch 1 for eye. Another star stitch made. Repeat this Step across foundation chain to within last ch.

3. Dc in last ch. Ch 1, turn.

4. Sc in first dc, make 2 sc in the eye of each star stitch across row, sc in top of turning chain. Ch 3, turn.

5. Bringing all loops to the level of first loop, draw up a loop in the 2nd and the 3rd ch from hook, skip first sc, draw up a loop in next 2 sc (5 loops on hook); thread over and draw through all loops on hook, ch 1 for eye.

6. Bringing all loops to the level of first loop, draw up a loop in the eye and in the back loop of last loop drawn up on previous star stitch, then in the next 2 sc (5 loops on hook—Fig. 46); thread over and draw through all loops on hook, ch 1 for eye. Repeat this Step across row to within last sc, dc in last sc. Ch 1, turn.

7. Repeat Steps 4, 5 and 6 for desired length. Break off and fasten.

Fig. 44

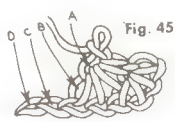


Fig. 45

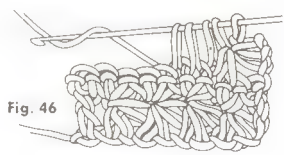


Fig. 46

KNOT STITCH (Fig. 49)

Knot Stitch Sacque

Infant Size

Directions on page 26

Make a foundation chain of 18 sts (multiple of 4 plus 2).

1. Sc in 2nd ch from hook.

2. Draw loop on hook up to measure 1.3 cm (or length specified in directions).

3. Thread over and draw through loop on hook, insert hook between the 1.3 cm loop and the single strand behind it (Fig. 47) and draw a loop through (2 loops on hook); thread over and draw through all loops on hook. One knot stitch made.

Fig. 47

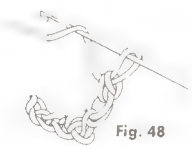


Fig. 48

4. Repeat Step 2 (Fig. 48).

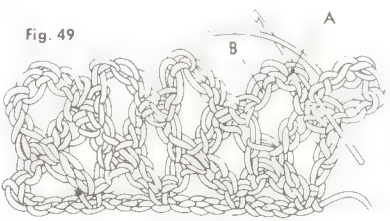
5. Repeat Step 3. Two knot stitches made.

6. Skip next 3 ch on foundation chain and make an sc in next ch. One knot stitch loop made.

7. Repeat Steps 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 to end of foundation chain.

8. Repeat Steps 2 and 3 three times (3 knot stitches), turn.

Fig. 49



9. Working over next knot stitch loop, insert hook between loop and single strand of first knot stitch (A on Fig. 49) and make an sc, now sc between loop and single strand of second knot stitch (B on Fig. 49).

10. Make 2 knot stitches, then repeat Step 9. Repeat Step 10 to end of row. Repeat Step 8 to turn.

11. Repeat Steps 9 and 10 for desired length. Break off and fasten.

Knot Stitch Sacque

Illustrated on page 25

COATS RED HEART BABY SAYELLE*.
4-25 g balls of Pink or Blue.

Milward Aluminum Crochet Hook No. 3.50 mm

5 small blue buttons.

GAUGE: 6 sc = 2.5 cm; 7 rows = 2.5 cm

YOKE FRONT . . . Starting at lower edge, ch 31 to measure 14 cm. **1st row:** Sc in 2nd ch from hook and in each ch across (30 sc). Ch 1, turn. **2nd row:** Sc in each sc across. Ch 1, turn. Repeat 2nd row for pattern. Work even in pattern for 5 rows. **8th row:** Sc in each sc across. Ch 26 (for sleeve), turn. **9th row:** Starting at sleeve edge, sc in 2nd ch from hook, sc in each ch and each sc across (55 sc). Ch 1, turn. Work even in pattern until length of sleeve edge is 8 cm, ending at sleeve edge.

Neck Shaping—1st row: Sc in each sc across to within last 4 sc. Ch 1, turn. **2nd row:** Sc in each sc across. Ch 1, turn. **Next 4 rows:** Repeat last 2 rows twice. Break off and fasten. Make other Front in same way. **Do not break off at end of last row.** Ch 1, turn.

YOKE BACK . . . **1st row:** Starting at sleeve edge, sc in each sc across Front, ch 17 for back of neck, then starting at neck edge sc in each sc across other Front. Ch 1, turn. **2nd row:** Being careful not to twist neck chain, sc in each sc and each ch across (103 sc). Ch 1, turn. Work even in pattern until length of sleeve edge is 19 cm. **Next row:** Sl st in first 25 sc, sc in next 53 sc (Back). Ch 1, turn. Work even in pattern on 53 sc for 7 rows. Break off and fasten. Sew side and sleeve seams.

BODY . . . **1st row (right side):** Working along lower edge of yoke, attach yarn in first st at left front edge; ch 1, sc in same place, * make 2 knot sts (see Knot Stitch Steps 2-5 on page 25); skip next st, sc in next st. Repeat from * across (56 knot st loops). Make 3 knot sts, turn. Work even in knot stitch pattern (Steps 9 and 10) until length of Body is about 19 cm, ending at right front edge with 1 knot st (instead of 3).

FRONT EDGING . . . Skip first knot stitch, * ch 4, sc between loop and single strand of each of the next 2 knot stitches on right front edge of Body. Repeat from * across to within first row of Yoke. Ch 3, sc in last sc of next row, ** ch 3, skip next row, sc in last sc of next row. Repeat from ** across to neck edge. **Ch 5, sl st in 5th ch from hook (picot made);** sc in same place as last sc was made and in next sc on neck edge, *** make a picot, sc in next 2 sc. Repeat from *** across to left front edge, ending with sc, picot and sc in corner. Starting at ** work across left yoke edge as for right yoke edge, then starting at * work across left body edge as for right body edge. Break off and fasten.

SLEEVE EDGING . . . **1st rnd:** With right side facing, attach yarn at seam and sc closely around, having a multiple of 2 sts (see page 17). Join with sl st to first sc. **2nd rnd:** Ch 1, sc in joining, * ch 3, skip next sc, sc in next sc. Repeat from * around. Join last ch-3 to first sc. Break off and fasten. Block (see page 4). Sew buttons in place.

After you have tried your hand at the designs in this book, you will want to demonstrate your newly-acquired skill by making other attractive items for your home and wardrobe. Many fascinating designs are to be found in J. & P. Coats pocket-size instruction books, available at your favorite Art Needlework Counter.

* DuPont certification mark — "Orlon" Acrylic Fibre.

Knitting Notes

YARNS . . . There are several types of yarn. They differ as to twist, size, and texture. The material specified in directions has always been chosen to suit the article which is being made. Only an expert knitter should make any change in the size or type of wool recommended, otherwise such changes result only in disappointment. It is also advisable to buy all the yarn needed at one time, because different dye lots may have slightly different tones.

KNITTING NEEDLES . . . Knitting needles are made of plastic, aluminum, nylon, wood and steel, and come in sizes 10.00 mm, the largest to 2.00 mm, the smallest, except for the double-pointed needles which come in sizes 6.50 mm, the largest to 2.00 mm, the smallest. Large needles are for heavy yarns and small needles for thinner yarns. There are several types of needles:

Straight Needles come in 25 cm, 30 cm and 35 cm lengths and are used when you work back and forth in rows.

Circular Needles come in 60 cm, 80 cm and 90 cm lengths and are used when a straight needle is not long enough to hold all the required stitches or when you do not wish to make a seam.

Double-pointed Needles come in sets of four or five. Four needles are generally used for socks and mittens, which are made in rounds. Five needles are usually used when making knitted lace doilies.

STITCH HOLDERS . . . Stitch holders are made of plastic or metal and are like large safety pins. They are used for holding a specified number of stitches which are generally held at the neck edge, then picked up later and worked into the neckband.

GAUGE . . . Gauge means the number of stitches equal to one inch and the number of rows equal to one inch. To make your article the same size as stated in the directions you *must* obtain the correct gauge. Before starting any article, make a 10 cm square swatch of the main stitch to be used in the item, using the yarn and needles specified in the directions. With a ruler and pins mark off a 5 cm square in the center of the swatch (Fig. 1) and count the stitches in this area (by using a 5 cm measure you allow for slight variations). If a 2.5 cm measure has fewer stitches than specified, make another swatch with smaller needles. If it has too many stitches, make another swatch with larger needles. *Keep making swatches until you obtain the specified gauge.*

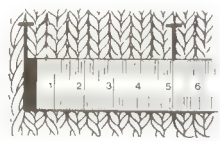


Fig. 1

TO JOIN YARNS . . . Wherever possible a new ball of yarn should be joined with a knot at the seam edge. This eliminates any irregularities. If it is necessary to join new yarn in the middle of a row, the ends can be spliced invisibly by threading the new yarn into a needle and weaving it back through the old yarn for about 8 cm. Remove needle and give a slight pull to straighten yarn. Leave short end on wrong side of work and cut off later when several rows have been knitted.

BLOCKING . . . Perhaps you have noticed some knitted garments that look smooth and finished and others that look quite the opposite. If you wish your garment to be well fitted you must block it properly and you must block it before you sew up the seams. Directions give standard measurements at various points.

Place your article on a flat padded surface having wrong side up. Pin the edges to the measurements given in the

Continued on page 28

MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR PRACTICE PIECES

COATS RED HEART 'SAYELLE'* KNITTING WORSTED, 4 Ply. 1 (100 g) skein.

Milwards 'Disc' Knitting Needles, 1 pair No. 4.50 mm

These needles and this yarn have been chosen because they are easy for the beginner to handle. Practice the essential steps in knitting according to the directions given. The pictures have often been purposely exaggerated to show you exactly where the yarn goes. Gradually you will learn how to adjust your needles and your yarn to secure the best results.

For correct tension, as it is called, the stitches should fit closely but not tightly around the needles. They should move back and forth along the needles freely but not so loosely as to allow the needles to fall out. Relax while you work. Hold your needles and yarn easily. Avoid a cramped position. Lightness of touch gives speed and an even fabric.

PRACTICE PIECES . . . All knitting is based on two stitches, the knit stitch and the purl stitch. To help you master these two stitches, directions are given for practice pieces or swatches of 20 stitches worked for 10 rows.

KNITTING NOTES *Continued from page 27*

instructions with rust-proof pins, each 7 mm apart. (If your garment is made in separate pieces such as Back, Front and Sleeves, two identical pieces may be pinned together and blocked at same time.)

Place a damp cloth over the pieces already pinned, and press with a hot iron. *Do not lean heavily on the iron,* but press sufficiently to allow the steam to go through the garment. Leave garment pinned until thoroughly dry. Remove pins and sew up seams as specified in directions. Press seams on wrong side. Ribbing may be pressed *very lightly* but should not be *stretched* unless specified.

LAUNDERING . . . See page 4.

* DuPont Certification Mark — "Orlon" Acrylic Fibre.

ABBREVIATIONS IN KNITTING

Knit . . . . . k	Slip . . . . . sl
Purl . . . . . p	Stitch(es) . . . st(s)
Increase . . . . inc	Round . . . . . rnd
Decrease . . . dec	Pass slipped stitch over knit stitch . . . p.s.s.o.
Beginning . . beg	
Yarn Over . . . O	
Together . . . tog	Inclusive . . . . incl

(asterisk) Repeat the instructions following the asterisk as many times as specified.

NOTE: Sometimes instead of an asterisk you will see a phrase like (k 2 tog, k 2) 5 times. This means that whatever is included in the parentheses should be repeated the number of times specified directly after the closed parenthesis.

MULTIPLE OF STITCHES . . . See page 17.

CASTING ON . . . THE FIRST STEP IN KNITTING

Putting the first stitches on the needle is called casting on.

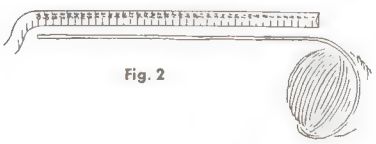


Fig. 2

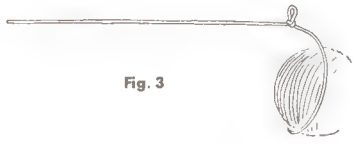


Fig. 3

HOW TO BEGIN

1. To cast on 20 stitches in the material suggested, it will be necessary to measure off 40 cm of yarn (Fig. 2).

2. Make a slip loop 40 cm from the end of the yarn (Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6).

3. Place the loop on the needle and gently pull the ends of the yarn (not too tight, Fig. 7). The ball end of the yarn is to the right and the free end of the yarn is to the left.

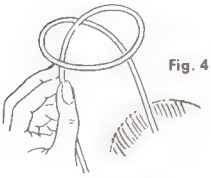


Fig. 4

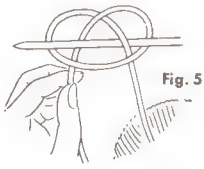


Fig. 5

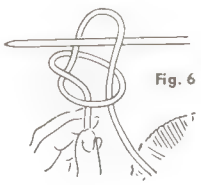


Fig. 6

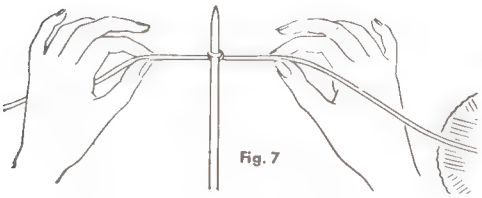


Fig. 7

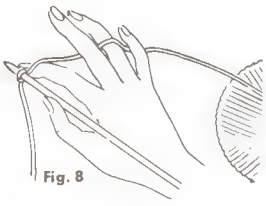


Fig. 8

WHAT TO DO WITH THE RIGHT HAND

1. Place the needle between the thumb and first finger, as if you were holding a pencil (Fig. 8).

2. Be sure that the loop is near the pointed end of the needle (Fig. 8).

3. Using the ball end of the yarn, place the yarn loosely over the first finger, under the second, over the third, under the fourth above middle joint (Fig. 8). The second and third fingers are very important because they keep the flow of yarn even, not too tight or not too loose, that is, they regulate the correct tension.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE LEFT HAND

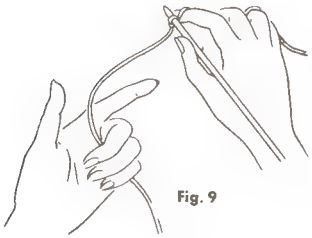


Fig. 9

1. Grasp the free end of the yarn lightly against the left hand with the second, third, and fourth fingers (Fig. 9).

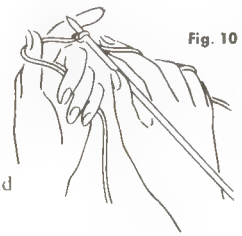


Fig. 10

2. Place the yarn near the needle around and under the thumb (Fig. 10).

NOW YOU ARE READY FOR WORK

Bring the hands close together and adjust the yarn. For position see Fig. 11.

Fig. 11

Fig. 12

PROCEDURE

1. Notice that the yarn makes a loop around the left thumb.

2. Insert your needle through the underside of the loop (Figs. 11 and 12).

3. Bring the yarn in the right hand over the point of the needle from the back (Fig. 13).

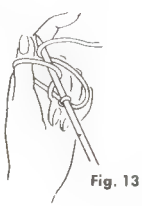


Fig. 13

4. Draw it through the loop (Fig. 14).

5. Gently pull the free end of the yarn with the left hand to tighten the stitch (Fig.15).

6. Place the yarn around thumb as directed before and repeat Steps 2 to 5 inclusive until you have 20 stitches.

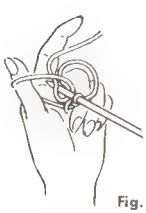


Fig. 14

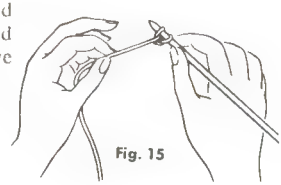


Fig. 15

THE KNIT STITCH

PLAIN KNITTING OR GARTER STITCH

WHAT TO DO WITH THE LEFT HAND

1. In the left hand, hold the needle with the stitches just cast on. For position see Fig. 16.

2. The first stitch is held lightly by the index finger near the tip of the needle (Fig. 16).

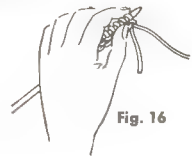


Fig. 16

WHAT TO DO WITH THE RIGHT HAND

1. Hold the needle between the thumb and the index finger, as if you were holding a pencil (Fig. 17).

2. The yarn is placed over the first finger, under the second, over the third, and under the fourth above the middle joint. As you practice knitting, you will learn to adjust the yarn so that you will get the best results (Fig. 17).

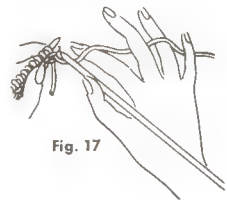


Fig. 17

NOW YOU ARE READY FOR WORK

Bring your hands close together. Adjust the yarn and insert needle in first stitch as in Fig. 18.

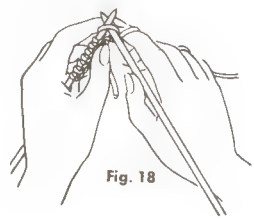


Fig. 18

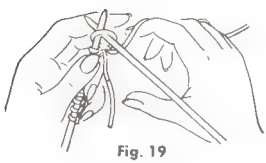


Fig. 19

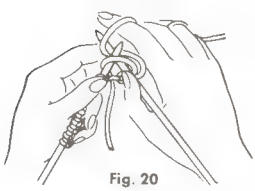


Fig. 20

PROCEDURE . . . FIRST ROW

1. Insert the right needle into the front of the first stitch on the left needle from the left side (Fig. 19).

2. Steady the right needle against the forefinger of the left hand. Keep your yarn to the back of your work.

3. With the right hand bring the yarn over the point of the right needle (Fig. 20).

Continued on page 32

4. Draw the yarn through the stitch (Fig. 21).

5. Slip the old stitch off the left needle, thus completing the first stitch. A new row is being formed on the right needle (Fig. 22).

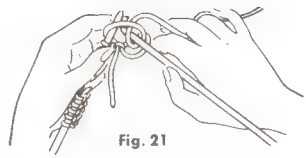


Fig. 21

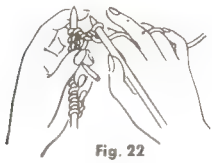


Fig. 22

6. Always keep pushing your work up so that the stitch on which you are working is near the tip of the needle.

7. Repeat Steps 1 to 5 until all the stitches have been knitted off the left needle. An easy way to remember these steps is to repeat to yourself: "In"—(Step 1—Fig. 19)—"Over"—(Step 2—Fig. 20)—"Through"—(Step 3—Fig. 21)—"Off"—(Step 4—Fig. 22).

8. Now you have knitted one row. You should have 20 stitches on the needle.

PROCEDURE . . . SECOND ROW and SUCCEEDING ROWS

1. Transfer the needle with the stitches into the left hand.

2. The empty needle is in the right hand. The yarn is over the first finger, under the second, over the third, and under the fourth above the middle joint (Fig. 17).

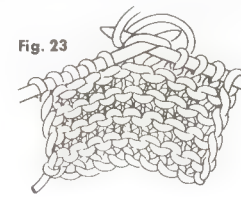
NOTE: When using a long needle many knitters tuck one end of the right needle under the right arm. This relieves strain and enables you to knit faster.

3. Insert right needle into the front of the first stitch on the left needle from the right side and slip the first stitch off the left needle onto the right needle without knitting. Do this with the first stitch of each succeeding row and you will have a smooth edge known as a chain edge (Fig. 23).

4. Bring your yarn to the back of your work by passing it between the two needles.

5. Proceed as before (Fig. 23). Watch your work closely. If you drop a stitch see page 35 for instructions.

Fig. 23



NOTE: It is not necessary or even desirable to use the chain edge in all cases. It makes a smooth edge on straight knitting. The closed edge produced by knitting every stitch is especially used when shaping various parts of a garment.

BINDING OFF

When you have worked 10 rows you are ready to finish off the swatch. This process is called binding off.

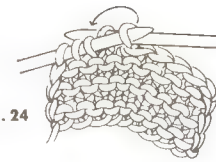


Fig. 24

PROCEDURE

1. Slip the first stitch on the row off the left needle onto the right needle without knitting.

2. Knit the second stitch very loosely. (There are two stitches on the right needle.)

3. Insert the left needle through the left side of the first stitch (Fig. 24).

4. Keep the yarn in the right hand very loose so that the second stitch remains loose.

5. Bring the first stitch forward over the second stitch and over the tip of the needle so that one stitch remains on the needle (Fig. 24).

6. Knit the next stitch loosely. There are two stitches on the right needle.

7. Repeat Steps 3 to 6 (Fig. 24).

8. When you come to the last stitch, clip your yarn about three inches from the needle. Bring the loose end through the stitch remaining on the needle and pull tightly. Darn in loose end so that it will not show.

NOTE: Beginners have a tendency to bind off too tightly. To prevent this, many knitters use a needle two sizes larger in the right hand.

PURL STITCH

The purl stitch has two differences from the knit stitch.

1. In plain knitting you keep your yarn at the back of your work. In purling you bring it to the front.

2. In plain knitting you insert your needle in the front of the stitch from the left side (Fig. 25). In purling you insert your needle in the front of the stitch from the right side (Fig. 26).

The purl stitch is not used alone, but when combined with the knit stitch in straight knitting, it makes another stitch known as stockinette stitch.

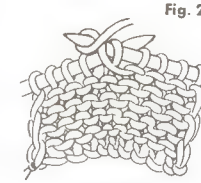
STOCKINETTE STITCH

Fig. 25

Knit Side

In straight knitting the stockinette stitch is produced by knitting one row and purling the next row. It has two different surfaces—the front as in Fig. 25 and the back as in Fig. 26. Make a sample or a swatch to practice the stockinette stitch.

Fig. 26


Purl Side

Continued on page 34

STOCKINETTE STITCH (Cont.)

1. Cast on 20 stitches.

2. Knit every stitch on the first row.

3. On the second row insert the right needle into the front of the first stitch on the left needle from the right side and slip the first stitch from the left needle onto the right needle.

4. Bring your yarn to the front of your work. Now you are ready to *purl*.

5. Insert the right needle in the front of the next stitch on the left needle from the right side.

6. Bring the yarn over the point of the right needle (Fig. 26).

7. Draw the yarn through the stitch.

8. Slip the old stitch off the left needle, thus completing the first purl stitch.

9. Keep your yarn to the front of your work and continue to purl the entire length of the row, repeating Steps 5 to 8.

10. Knit the third row, purl the fourth row.

11. Repeat these 2 rows alternately until you have ten rows.

12. Bind off.

NOTE: When the smooth surface of the stockinette stitch is toward you, you knit the row. When the rough surface of the stockinette stitch is toward you, you purl.

RIBBING

Ribbing is produced by alternating a number of knit stitches with purl stitches. Although other combinations are used, the most common form of ribbing is knit two, purl two. This means that when you have knit two stitches in the regular way, you bring your yarn forward and purl two stitches. Then again bring yarn to the back and knit two stitches. Continue in this manner until the row is completed. The next row is done in exactly the same manner.

The number of stitches in knit 2, purl 2 ribbing should be divisible by four so that if you begin with knit 2, you end with purl 2. When you turn your work for the next row the last 2 stitches which you purled on the previous row will become k 2 on the following row. You will notice that these two stitches have a smooth surface. In ribbing when this smooth surface is toward you, you knit the stitches. Next you purl 2 stitches. These two stitches are rough and bumpy. When this surface is toward you, you always purl the stitches.

When binding off in ribbing it is correct to knit the knit stitches and purl the purl stitches as if you were continuing to rib.

Because ribbing is elastic, it is frequently used on the part of the garment that fits snugly, such as the waistband and cuffs of a sweater and the tops of socks. It is usually worked on a smaller size needle than the rest of the garment. Ribbing is also used for an entire garment as it produces a very interesting texture.

Instead of making a practice piece it will be more interesting to try out ribbing by making the hat for which the following directions are given.

Rib Stitch Hat

COATS RED HEART "SAYELLE"* KNITTING WORSTED 4 Ply: 1 skein (100 g) of any colour.

Milward "Disc" Knitting Needles. 1 pair No. 4.50 mm

GAUGE: 5 sts = 2.5 cm; 6 rows = 2.5 cm

Be sure to check your gauge before starting hat. Use any size needles which will obtain the stitch gauge above.

Starting at lower edge, cast on 116 sts. **Row 1:** * K 2, p 2. Repeat from * across. Repeat Row 1 until total length is 25 cm. **Dec Row 1:** * *K next 2 sts tog* -**one st decreased;** p 2. Repeat from * across—87 sts. Now work ribbing as follows: **Row 1 (right side):** * K 2, p 1. Repeat from * across. **Row 2:** * K 1, p 2. Repeat from * across. Repeat last 2 rows alternately 2 more times. **Dec Row 2:** * K 2 tog, p 1. Repeat from * across—58 sts. Now work ribbing as follows: **Row 1:** * K 1, p 1. Repeat from * across. Repeat last row until total length is 30 cm, ending with a wrong-side row. **Dec Row 3:** * K 2 tog. Repeat from * across –29 sts. Now work as follows: **Row 1:** P across. **Row 2:** K across. Break off, leaving a 38 cm length of yarn. Thread a needle with this length and draw it through the remaining sts. Pull up tightly and fasten securely on wrong side. Sew side edges together for back seam.

ADVANCED STEPS IN KNITTING

DROPPED STITCHES

If you drop a stitch it must be picked up and placed on the needle. Use a crochet hook. Catch the loose stitch and work it up on the horizontal thread of each successive row until you reach the row on which you are working. Fig. 27 shows how it is done on the smooth surface of Stockinette stitch and Fig. 28 illustrates the procedure on the purl side. For Garter stitch you alternate these two movements.

Fig. 27

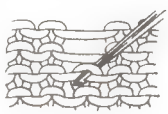


Fig. 28

* DuPont certification mark — "Orlon" Acrylic Fibre.

HOW TO PUT STITCHES ON THE NEEDLE AFTER RIPPING

Fig. 29

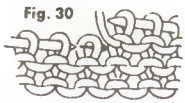


Fig. 30

Occasionally you will have to unravel your work to make a correction, or you may wish to place your dropped stitch back on the needle. It is important that you replace your stitches correctly as in Figs. 29 and 30 or the fabric will look twisted.

INCREASING and DECREASING

Increases and decreases are generally worked on the front of the fabric.

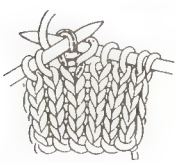


Fig. 31

HOW TO INCREASE IN KNITTING

1. When you wish to increase the number of stitches in the row, knit first into the front of the stitch to make one stitch, but do not slip the old stitch off the left needle (Fig. 31).

2. Now knit into the back of the same stitch to make another stitch (Fig. 31).

3. Slip the old stitch off the left needle. There will be two stitches transferred to the right needle instead of one.

Fig. 32

HOW TO DECREASE IN KNITTING

1. On a knit row, knit two stitches together (Fig. 32).

HOW TO INCREASE IN PURLING

1. Purl first into the front of the stitch to make one stitch, but do not slip the old stitch off the left needle (Fig. 33).

2. Now purl into the back of the same stitch to make another stitch (Fig. 33).

3. Slip the old stitch off the left needle. There will be two stitches transferred to the right needle instead of one.

Fig. 33

HOW TO DECREASE IN PURLING

1. On a purl row, purl two stitches together (Fig. 34).

Fig. 34

ANOTHER METHOD of CASTING ON STITCHES

When casting on stitches in the middle of a garment 2 threads are not available and it is necessary to use a method known as knitting on. When the directions tell you to cast on while you are making a garment, you must first turn your work. The right-hand needle becomes the left-hand needle and vice versa. The needle to which the yarn is attached is in the left hand. Insert the needle now in the right hand, into the stitch nearest the tip of the left-hand needle (Fig. 35). When a new stitch is drawn out (Fig. 36) do not pull the old stitch off the left needle. Instead transfer the new stitch on the right-hand needle onto the left-hand needle (Fig. 37). Make the next stitch in the stitch just completed. This process is continued until the required number of stitches is cast on. Then work is turned again and regular knitting is resumed.

Fig. 35

Fig. 36

Fig. 37

YARN OVER (O)

When making knitted lace patterns and spaces are desired they are made as follows:

1. On a knit row, bring yarn to front of work then over the right-hand needle to back of work, with yarn in this position insert right-hand needle in next st on left-hand needle (Fig. 38) and complete a knit stitch. One extra loop is now on right-hand needle (when this loop is worked on next row a space has been made).

2. On a purl row, bring yarn to front of work then over right-hand needle to back of work, again bring yarn to front of work, with yarn in this position insert right-hand needle in next st on left-hand needle (Fig. 39) and complete a purl stitch. One extra loop is now on right-hand needle (when this loop is worked on next row a space has been made).

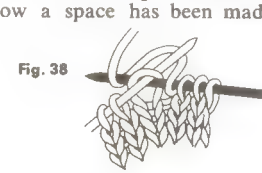


Fig. 38

Fig. 39

PICKING UP STITCHES

Stitches are most frequently picked up around the neck so that a narrow band of ribbing may be added. Stitches are also often picked up around the armhole for the sleeve.

To pick up stitches, hold the work with the right side toward you. Hold the free end of a ball of yarn against the garment with the left hand until you get started. This loose end is afterwards fastened into the work and concealed.

Hold the needle and yarn in the right hand in the regular way. Work from right to left. Insert the needle into the first row in from edge and knit stitches onto right-hand needle, Fig. 40. The directions specify a number of stitches to be picked up.

Fig. 40

Make them fit into the space allotted.

When picking up the irregular edge formed by increases or decreases be sure to insert your needle into every row, whether the knitting is tight or loose.

When picking up stitches at armhole, work from front to back on left armhole and from back to front on right armhole.

"KNIT ONE STITCH IN THE ROW BELOW"

This stitch can only be made in every other stitch on a row.

1. Cast on desired number of stitches, having a multiple of 2 plus 1 (see page 17).

2. Knit one row.

3. Knit first st of next row.

4. Insert needle in stitch directly below next st on left-hand needle (Fig. 41). Yarn over point of needle. Draw the yarn through the stitch. Slip the stitch, directly above the stitch that the needle was inserted into, off left-hand needle. One "K 1 in the row below" made.

5. Knit the next st on left-hand needle.

Fig. 41

6. Repeat Steps 4 and 5 to end of row.

7. Knit first 2 sts of next row.

8. Repeat Steps 4 and 5 across to within last 2 sts, k the last 2 sts on left-hand needle.

9. Repeat Steps 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 for desired length.

Classic Pullover and Cardigan

(STOCKINETTE STITCH)

Sizes 10-12-14-16

COATS RED HEART 'SAYELLE'* KNITTING WORSTED, 4 Ply, 100 g skeins.

Sizes	10	12	14	16
Grams	750	800	850	900

Milward "Disc" Knitting Needles. 1 pair each of No. 4.50 mm. and No. 3.25 mm. 7 buttons.

GAUGE: 5 sts = 2.5 cm; 7 rows = 2.5 cm

BLOCKING MEASUREMENTS:

Sizes	10	12	14	16
Body Bust Size				
cm	76	81	86	91
Width across back (or Pullover front) at underarm:				
Pullover cm	40.5	43	45.5	48
Cardigan cm	42	44.5	47	49.5
Width across one Cardigan front at underarm:				
cm	23	24	25	26.5
Width across back above armhole shaping:				
Pullover cm	32	33	35	37
Cardigan cm	33	34	36	38
Length from shoulder to lower edge:				
Pullover cm	52	53	54	55
Cardigan cm	53	54	55	56
Length of side seam:				
cm	34	34	35.5	35.5
Length of sleeve seam:				
Pullover cm	9	10	11	12.5
Cardigan cm	43	44.5	45.5	47
Width across sleeve at upperarm:				
Pullover cm	30.5	32	34	36
Cardigan cm	32	34	35.5	37.5

* DuPont Certification Mark — "Orlon" Acrylic Fibre.

PULLOVER

Back . . . Starting at lower edge, with No. 3.50 mm needles cast on

Stitches	80	84	88	96

Work in ribbing of k 2, p 2 for 7.5 cm. Change to No. 4.50 mm needles and work in stockinette st (see page 33) until total length is

cm	34	34	35.5	35.5

Continued on page 40

Armhole Shaping: Bind off at beg of next 2 rows

Stitches	5	5	5	7

Dec 1 st at both ends of every other row

Times	4	4	5	5

Work even on remaining

Stitches	62	66	68	72

until length above first row of armhole shaping is

cm	18	18.5	19	19.5

Shoulder Shaping: Bind off 5 sts at beg of next

Rows	6	8	6	6

Bind off at beg of next 2 rows

Stitches	4	0	6	7

Slip onto a stitch holder to be worked later for neck, the remaining

Stitches	24	26	26	28

FRONT . . . Work exactly as for Back until length from first row of armhole shaping is, ending with a p row

cm	11.5	12	13	13

Right Front Neck Shaping—1st row: Knit first

Stitches	21	23	24	26

and slip these Left Front sts onto a stitch holder to be worked later; knit center 20 sts and slip these neck sts onto another st holder to be worked later; knit across remaining Right Front

Stitches	21	23	24	26

Now dec 1 st at neck edge every other row

Times	2	3	3	4

Work even on remaining

Stitches	19	20	21	22

until length from first row of armhole shaping is, ending at armhole edge

cm	18	18.5	19	19.5

Right Shoulder Shaping: Bind off 5 sts at beg of next

Purl Rows	3	4	3	3

At beg of next p row bind off remaining

Stitches	4	0	6	7

Left Front Shaping: With right side facing slip the Left Front sts onto No. 4.50 mm needles (neck edge is at point of needle). Attach yarn and complete Left Front Shaping as for Right Front Shaping, binding off at beg of knit (instead of purl) rows when shaping shoulder.

SLEEVES . . . Starting at lower edge, with No. 3.25 mm needles cast on

Stitches	56	60	64	68

Working in ribbing of k 2, p 2 for 5 cm. Change to No. 4.50 mm needles and working in stockinette st, inc 1 st at both ends of every 3rd row, 2 times in all.

Work even on

Stitches	60	64	68	72

until total length is

cm	9	10	11.5	13

Top Shaping: Bind off at beg of next 2 rows

Stitches	5	5	5	7

Dec 1 st at both ends of every other row until length from first row of top shaping is

cm	10	11	11.5	12

Bind off 3 sts at beg of next 4 rows. Bind off remaining sts.

Block to measurements (see page 27). Sew one shoulder seam (see page 42).

Neckband: With right side facing and No. 3.25 mm needles, pick up and k around neck, including all sts on stitch holders (see page 38)

Work in ribbing of k 2, p 2 for 2.5 cm. Bind off loosely in ribbing. Sew remaining shoulder, side and sleeve seams. Sew in sleeves.

CARDIGAN

BACK . . . Starting at lower edge, with No. 3.25 mm needles cast on

Stitches	84	88	92	100

Work as for Back of Pullover until last armhole dec has been made. Work even on

Stitches	66	70	72	76

until length from first row of armhole is

cm	19	19.5	20	21

Shoulder Shaping: Work exactly as for Back Shoulder Shaping on Pullover, then slip onto a stitch holder to be worked later for neck, the remaining

Stitches	28	30	30	32

Continued on page 41

LEFT FRONT . . . Starting at lower edge, with No. 3.25 mm needles cast on

Stitches	46	50	50	54

1st row: * K 2, p 2. Repeat from * across to within last 6 sts; k 6 for front band. **2nd row:** K 6 for front band, * k 2, p 2. Repeat from * across. Repeat these 2 rows alternately until total length is 7.5 cm, ending with 2nd row. Change to No. 4.50 mm needles and work as follows: **1st row:** K across. **2nd row:** K 6 for front band, p remaining sts. Repeat these 2 rows for pattern. Work in pattern until total length is, ending at side edge

cm	34	34	35.5	35.5

Armhole Shaping: Bind off at side edge once

Stitches	5	5	5	7

Dec 1 st at same edge every other row

Times	5	5	5	5

Work even on remaining

Stitches	36	40	40	42

until length from first row of armhole shaping is, ending at front edge

cm	13	13.5	14	14

Neck Shaping—1st row: Work first 13 sts and slip them on a stitch holder to be worked later, complete row. Dec 1 st at neck edge every other row

Times	4	7	6	7

Work even on remaining

Stitches	19	20	21	22

until length from first row of armhole shaping is, ending at armhole edge

cm	19	19.5	20	21

Shoulder Shaping: Binding off at beg of knit (instead of purl) rows, work as for Right Shoulder Shaping on Pullover.

RIGHT FRONT . . . Cast on as for Left Front. **1st row:** K 6 for front band, * p 2, k 2. Repeat from * across. **2nd row:** * P 2, k 2. Repeat from * across to within last 6 sts, k 6 for front band. Repeat these 2 rows alternately until total length is 7.5 cm, making buttonholes opposite pinmarks as needed and ending with 2nd row. Change to No. 4.50 mm needles and work as follows: **1st row:** K across. **2nd row:** P across to within last 6 sts, k 6 for front band. Continue to work in this way to correspond with Left Front, reversing shapings, making buttonholes as needed and binding off at beg of purl rows when shaping shoulder.

SLEEVES . . . Starting at lower edge with No. 3.25 mm needles, cast on

Stitches	40	44	44	48

Work in ribbing of k 2, p 2 for 6.5 cm. Change to No. 4.50 mm needles and working in stockinette st, inc 1 st at both ends of row every 2.5 cm 6 times, then every 3 cm.

Times	5	5	7	7

Work even on

Stitches	62	66	70	74

until total length is

cm	43	44.5	45.5	47

Top Shaping: Work as for Top Shaping of Pullover, decreasing 1 st at both ends of row for

cm	11.5	12	13	13.5

instead of

cm	10	11	11.5	12

Block to measurements (see page 27). Sew shoulder seams (see page 42).

Neckband: With right side facing and No. 3.25 mm needles, pick up and k around neck, including all sts on stitch holders (see page 38)

Stitches	82	86	90	94

1st row (wrong side): K 6, * p 2, k 2. Repeat from * across to within last 8 sts, p 2, k 6. **2nd row:** K 8, * p 2, k 2. Repeat from * across to within last 6 sts, k 6. Repeat these 2 rows alternately for 2.5 cm, making one more buttonhole when neckband measures 1.5 cm. Bind off loosely in pattern. Sew side and sleeve seams. Sew in sleeves. Work buttonhole st around buttonholes. Sew on buttons.

With pins, mark the position of 6 buttons evenly spaced on Left Front Band, having first pinmark 1 inch below neck edge and last pinmark 1.5 cm above lower edge (the 7th button is on neck band). *Buttonholes are to be made on Right Front opposite these pinmarks as follows: Starting at front edge, k 2 sts, bind off next 2 sts, complete row. On next row cast on 2 sts over those bound off on previous row (Figs. 44 & 45).*

MAKING A SEAM

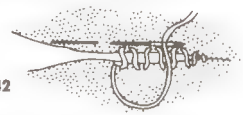


Fig. 42

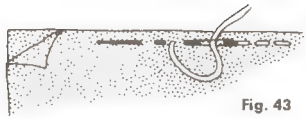


Fig. 43

Seams should be made as nearly invisible as possible using either of the following two methods: **Method 1.** Thread a darning needle with the same yarn as used in garment. With right sides of blocked pieces facing, make a small stitch on first piece parallel with edge, * make a small stitch on second piece parallel with edge and opposite st on first piece; make a small stitch on first piece parallel with edge and close to previous st. Repeat from * across (Fig. 42). **Method 2.** Thread darning needle with same yarn as used in garment. With right sides of blocked pieces together and wrong sides facing, sew pieces together with a running backstitch (4 running sts forward, 1 st back—Fig. 43).

MAKING A BUTTONHOLE

Knit to position for buttonhole as specified in directions. Bind off two or more stitches and knit to end of row. Work next row in pattern as far as bound-off stitches. Turn your work, cast on (see page 37) as many stitches as were bound off on the previous row (Fig. 44). Complete the row. This finished buttonhole looks like Fig. 45.

Fig. 44

Fig. 45

KNITTING WITH FOUR NEEDLES

Knitting with four needles is called round knitting or stocking knitting. It is always worked in one direction, round and round. The stockinette stitch, which on straight knitting needles is produced by alternate rows, knit and purl, is produced automatically by knitting each round. The units of work are called rounds instead of rows. To work a round means to knit the stitches on the first, second and third needles, one needle at a time, with the fourth needle.

PLACING A MARKER ON A NEEDLE

Increases and decreases are used for shaping. In certain articles it is important that they should occur in such a way as to form a continuous angle. The directions make provision for this but markers are often inserted as guides. A marker is made from wool of a different colour. Make a slip loop (see page 29), leaving ends of about 5 cm. Place this loop on the right needle wherever specified. Slip from one needle to the other as the rounds progress.

CASTING ON WITH FOUR NEEDLES

As outlined on pages 29 and 30, cast on one needle ⅓ the number of stitches required. To cast stitches on second needle, place another needle to the left of the first needle and slightly forward. Proceed to cast on this needle, ⅓ the number of stitches required. For third needle, repeat the procedure (Fig. 46).

Arrange the three needles and insert the fourth for work as in Fig. 47 (this is called joining). The needle following the tag end of wool is called the first needle.

NOTE: Another method is to cast on all required stitches onto one needle, then divide evenly among three needles, slipping stitches as if to purl.

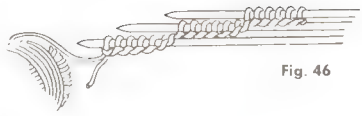


Fig. 46

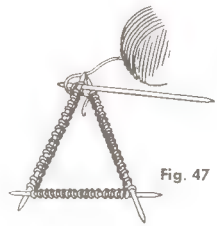


Fig. 47

TURNING THE HEEL ON A SOCK

The simple sock for which we have directions may be taken as an example. To begin, there are 20 stitches on each needle. When it is time to make the heel, the stitches must be rearranged on the needles. The directions tell how to place 30 stitches on the heel needle and 15 stitches on the other two needles. These two needles are left idle while a heel flap is made on the 30 stitches placed on the heel needle. These are worked in straight knitting for 24 rows (Fig. 48).

For longer wear, knit in a strand of COATS KOBAN Sewing Thread in a matching colour. For extra strength the heel of this sock is knitted in alternate rows as follows: Row 1—P across. Row 2—* Sl 1 as if to purl, k 1. Repeat from * across.

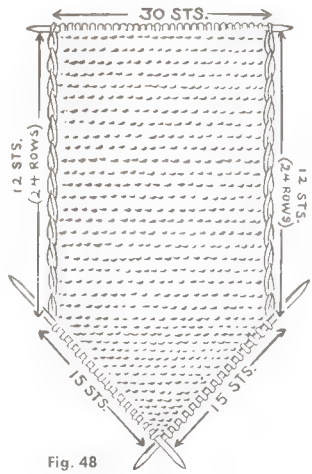


Fig. 48

Continued on page 46

TURNING THE HEEL ON A SOCK (Cont.)

After 24 rows, the straight heel flap must be brought around so as to make it possible to place the knitting on three needles again. This shaping is accomplished by a series of corresponding decreases on each side of the work. This is called turning the heel because the work is turned after every decrease (Fig. 49).

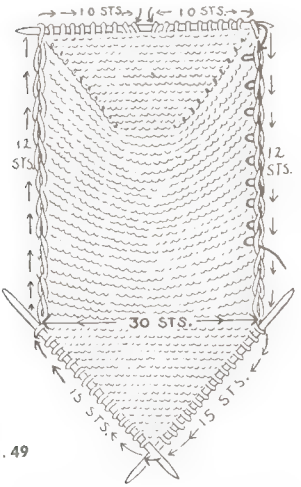


Fig. 49

When this shaping is completed, there are 20 stitches on the needle (Fig. 49). It is now a simple matter to pick up the side stiches (Fig. 49) according to the directions and resume work on three needles (Fig. 50).
Please note that the inside loop is used when picking up stitches at side of heel. Follow directions carefully.

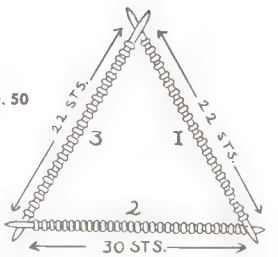


Fig. 50

To make an even slant in opposite directions, two kinds of decreases must be used. When working on the wrong side of heel, the regular decrease, p 2 tog, is used. When working on the right side of heel, you make a decrease called sl 1, k 1, p.s.s.o. This means slip one, knit one (Fig. 51), pass slip stitch over knit stitch (Fig. 52).

Fig. 51

Pass slip st over k st (p.s.s.o.)

Fig. 52

Mittens

MEDIUM SIZE

COATS RED HEART SPORTS
Yarn, 50 g of any colour.

Four **Milward Double Pointed Needles**, No. 3.25 mm.

GAUGE: 8 sts = 2.5 cm; 12 rnds = 2.5 cm

Starting at cuff, cast on 56 sts. Divide sts among 3 needles (Fig. 46). Join, being careful not to twist sts (Fig. 47). Work in ribbing of k 2, p 2 for 6.5 cm

Now work in stockinette st (k each rnd) as follows: **1st to 6th rnds incl:** K around. **7th rnd:** On first needle (thumb needle) k 2, inc 1 st in next st, k 1, inc 1 st in next st, k to end of rnd. **8th and 9th rnds:** K around. **10th rnd:** K 2, place a marker on needle (a colored thread), inc 1 st in next st, k 3, inc 1 st in next st, place a marker on needle (a colored thread), knit remaining sts. (The stitches between the markers are the thumb stitches -always transfer the markers from left needle to right needle while working.) **11th and 12th rnds:** K around. **13th rnd:** K 2, inc 1 st, k 5, inc 1 st, k remaining sts. **14th and 15th rnds:** K around. **16th rnd:** K 2, inc 1 st, k 7, inc 1 st, k remaining sts. **17th and 18th rnds:** K around. **19th rnd:** K 2, inc 1 st, k 9, inc 1 st, k remaining sts. **20th and 21st rnds:** K around. **22nd rnd:** K 2, inc 1 st, k 11, inc 1 st, k remaining sts. **23rd and 24th rnds:** K around. **25th rnd:** K 2, inc 1 st, k 13, inc 1 st, k remaining sts. **26th and 27th rnds:** K around. **28th rnd:** K 2, inc 1 st, k 15, inc 1 st, k remaining sts. **29th and 30th rnds:** K around (72 sts on needle). On next rnd, k 2, slip the next 19 sts (the stitches between colored threads) onto a stitch holder to be worked later for Thumb; remove markers; cast on 3 sts onto the needle with the 2 sts (for stretch between Thumb and Palm), k to end of rnd (56 sts). Work around these 56 sts until mitten, when tried on reaches to the tip of little finger. Then work as follows: **1st rnd (dec rnd):** * K 5, k 2 tog. Repeat from * around. **2nd, 3rd and 4th rnds:** K around. **5th rnd (dec rnd):** * K 4, k 2 tog. Repeat from * around. **6th and 7th rnds:** K around. **8th rnd (dec rnd):** * K 3, k 2 tog. Repeat from * around. **9th rnd:** K around. **10th rnd (dec rnd):** (K 2, k 2 tog) 8 times. **11th rnd:** K around. **12th rnd (dec rnd):** (K 1, k 2 tog) 8 times. **13th rnd:** K around. **14th rnd (dec rnd):** (K 2 tog) 8 times. Break off, leaving a length of yarn about 20 cm long. Thread a needle with this length of yarn and draw it through the remaining sts. Fasten end securely on wrong side.

THUMB . . . Transfer the 19 sts of thumb onto 2 needles (10 sts on one needle, 9 sts on the other). With third needle pick up and k 6 sts around opening of thumb, and continue to work in rnds until mitten, when tried on, reaches 1 cm from tip of thumb. Then * k 3, k 2 tog. Repeat from * around. Work 1 rnd without decreasing. Now ** k 1, k 2 tog. Repeat from ** until 6 sts remain. Break off, leaving yarn about 15 cm long and finish off as before. This completes one mitten. Make another mitten same as this. If you wish to embroider the mittens, see page 59 for embroidery directions.

Anklets

MEDIUM SIZE

Any good quality **3 Ply Fingering or Sock & Sweater** Yarn. 100 g of any colour.

Four **Milward Double Pointed Needles,** No. 3.00 mm

GAUGE: 15 sts = 5 cm.; 10 rows = 2.5 cm

Starting at top, cast on 60 sts. Divide sts among 3 needles. Join, being careful not to twist sts. Work in ribbing of k 2, p 2 for 3 cm. Now work in stockinette st (k each rnd) until total length is 14 cm.

HEEL . . . K 15 sts of first needle, turn; slip 15 sts from 3rd needle onto the needle with the 15 sts just knitted (this is heel needle) (Fig. 48). Divide the remaining 30 sts equally on 2 needles to be knitted later for instep. Work back and forth over the 30 sts on heel needle as follows: **1st row:** P across. **2nd row:** * Sl 1 as if to purl, k 1. Repeat from * across. Repeat the last 2 rows for 24 rows, ending with the 2nd row (Fig. 48).

To Turn Heel: 1st row (wrong side): P 19, p 2 tog, p 1, turn. **2nd row:** Sl 1, k 9; sl 1, k 1, p.s.s.o. (Figs. 51 and 52); k 1, turn. **3rd row:** Sl 1, p 10, p 2 tog, p 1, turn. **4th row:** Sl 1, k 11, sl 1, k 1, p.s.s.o.; k 1, turn. **5th row:** Sl 1, p 12, p 2 tog, p 1, turn. **6th row:** Sl 1, k 13, sl 1, k 1, p.s.s.o.; k 1, turn. **7th row:** Sl 1, p 14, p 2 tog, p 1, turn. **8th row:** Sl 1, k 15, sl 1, k 1, p.s.s.o.; k 1, turn. **9th row:** Sl 1, p 16, p 2 tog, p 1, turn. **10th row:** Sl 1, k 17, sl 1, k 1, p.s.s.o.; k 1 20 sts remain (Fig. 49). With heel needle, pick up and knit 12 sts along side of heel (32 sts on heel needle). With a spare needle, k across next 2 needles (thus transferring instep sts onto 1 needle—30 sts). With a spare needle, pick up and knit 12 sts along other side of heel and with the same needle k 10 sts from heel needle (74 sts on rnd, Fig. 49). The stitches now appear as in Fig. 50.

Now work as follows: **1st rnd:** K around. **2nd rnd:** K across first needle to within last 3 sts, k 2 tog, k 1; k across 2nd needle; on 3rd needle, k 1, sl 1, k 1, p.s.s.o., k across. Repeat the last 2 rnds alternately until 60 sts remain on the rnd. Now work even in rnds as before until foot measures 5 cm less than length desired from back of heel.

TOE . . . 1st dec rnd: K to within 3 sts from end of first needle, k 2 tog, k 1; on 2nd needle, k 1, sl 1, k 1, p.s.s.o., k to within last 3 sts, k 2 tog, k 1; on 3rd needle, k 1, sl 1, k 1, p.s.s.o., k to end of rnd. **2nd rnd:** K around. Repeat these 2 rnds alternately until 16 sts remain on rnd. With 3rd needle k 4 sts from first needle (8 sts on 2 needles). Break off, leaving a length of yarn about 45 cm long. Thread a needle with this yarn and weave the remaining stitches together according to Weaving directions on page 49.

CABLE STITCH

Cable stitch is a simple stitch that produces a very decorative effect. It is made on one row with the right side of work toward you. Work to the group of stitches over which the cable is to be made. Transfer first half of these stitches onto a cable holder or spare double-pointed needle. Place needle at front of work (Fig. 53). Knit second half of the cable (Fig. 53—sts 1, 2 and 3). Then knit the stitches on the cable holder or spare needle (Fig. 53—sts 4, 5 and 6) and continue.

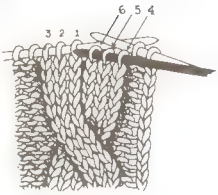


Fig. 53

Cable Stitch Sweater for Boys and Girls

Sizes 8-10-12-14

COATS RED HEART "SAYELLE" * KNITTING WORSTED. 4 Ply, (100 g skeins), 5 skeins for size 8 or 6 skeins for sizes 10, 12, 14.

Milward 'Disc' Knitting Needles. 1 pair No. 3.75 mm and No. 4.50 mm

GAUGE: For Stockinette st—5 sts = 2.5 cm; 7 rows = 2.5 cm.
For Cable Panel—8 sts = 2.5 cm.

Continued on page 48

* DuPont certification mark — "Orlon" Acrylic Fibre.

BLOCKING MEASUREMENTS:

Sizes	8	10	12	14
Body Chest Size				
cm	66	71	76	81
Actual Knitting Measurements				
Chest				
cm	76	81	86	91
Width across Back or Front at underarm				
cm	38	40.5	43	45.5
Width across Back or Front above armhole shaping				
cm	32	33	34	35.5
Length from shoulder to lower edge				
cm	43	47	51	54.5
Length of side seam				
cm	28	30.5	33	35.5
Width across sleeve at upperarm				
cm	30.5	33	34	35.5
Length of sleeve seam				
cm	33	35.5	38	40.5

BACK . . . Starting at lower edge with No. 3.75 mm needles, cast on

Stitches	98	104	110	116

Work in ribbing of k 1, p 1 for 7.5 cm. Change to No. 4.50 mm needles and work as follows: **1st row:** Knit

Stitches	8	9	10	11

* p 2, k 6, p 2 (cable panel); knit

Stitches	8	9	10	11

Repeat from * across (5 cable panels). **2nd row:** Purl

Stitches	8	9	10	11

* k 2, p 6, k 2; purl

Stitches	8	9	10	11

Repeat from * across. **3rd row:** Knit

Stitches	8	9	10	11

* p 2, make a cable twist over next 6 sts as follows: **slip next 3 sts on to a cable holder (or spare double-pointed needle) and hold these sts in FRONT of work, k the next 3 sts then k the 3 sts from cable holder;** p 2, knit

Stitches	8	9	10	11

Repeat from * across. **Next 6 rows:** (Repeat 2nd row then repeat first row) 3 times. **10th row:** Repeat 2nd row. Repeat the 3rd to 10th rows incl for pattern. Work in pattern until total length is

cm	28	30.5	33	35.5

Armhole Shaping: Bind off at beg of next 2 rows

Stitches	6	7	7	8

Dec 1 st at both ends of every other row

Times	2	2	4	5

Work even on

Stitches	82	86	88	90

until length above first row of armhole shaping is

cm	15	16.5	18	19

Shoulder Shaping: Bind off 9 sts at beg of next 6 rows. Slip the remaining Neck

Stitches	28	32	34	36

onto a stitch holder to be worked later.

FRONT . . . Work exactly as for Back until length from first row of armhole shaping is, ending with a wrong side row *(Be sure armholes are started on same pattern row as on Back.)*

cm	11	12	13	13.5

There are on needle

Stitches	82	86	88	90

RIGHT FRONT NECK Shaping — 1st row: Work in pattern across first

Stitches	31	32	32	32

and slip these Left Front sts onto a stitch holder to be worked later; work across Center

Stitches	20	22	24	26

and slip these sts onto another stitch holder to be worked later; work across Remaining Right Front

Stitches	31	32	32	32

Now dec 1 st at neck edge every other row

Times	4	5	5	5

Work even on remaining 27 sts until length from first row of armhole shaping is

cm	15	16.5	18	19

Right Shoulder Shaping: Bind off 9 sts at beg of next 3 wrong side rows.

Left Front Shaping: With right side facing, slip the Left Front sts onto No. 4.50 mm needle (neck edge is at point of needle). Attach yarn and complete Left Front shaping as for Right Front shaping, binding off at beg of right side rows when shaping shoulder.

Continued on page 49

SLEEVES . . . Starting at lower edge, with No. 3.75 mm needles cast on

Stitches 48 50 52 54

Work in ribbing of k 1, p 1 for 7.5 cm, increasing

Stitches 16 17 18 19

evenly spaced across last row. There are on needle

Stitches 64 67 70 73

Change to No. 4.50 mm needles and work as follows: **1st row:** P2, k 6, p 2, * knit

Stitches 8 9 10 11

p 2, k 6, p 2. Repeat from * across (4 cable panels). **2nd row:** K 2, p 6, k 2, * purl

Stitches 8 9 10 11

k 2, p 6, k 2. Repeat from * across. **3rd row:** P 2, cable twist over next 6 sts, p 2, * knit

Stitches 8 9 10 11

p 2, cable twist over next 6 sts, p 2. Repeat from * across. Continuing to work in pattern as established and keeping all increases in stockinette st (knit right side rows, purl wrong side rows), inc 1 st at both ends of row every 5 cm.

Times 2 1 2 3

then every 2.5 cm

Times 5 8 7 6

Work even on

Stitches 78 85 88 91

until total length is about, ending with same row of pattern as at underarm of Back

cm 33 35.5 38 40.5

Top Shaping: Bind off at beg of next 2 rows

Stitches 6 7 7 8

Dec 1 st at both ends of every other row until length from first row of top shaping is

cm 8 9 10 11

Bind off 4 sts at beg of next 6 rows. Bind off remaining sts.

Block to measurements (see page 27). Sew one shoulder seam. **Neckband:** With right side facing and No. 3.75 mm needles, pick up and k around neck, including all sts on stitch holders (see page 38)

Stitches 90 98 106 114

Working in ribbing of k 1, p 1 for 2.5 cm. Bind off loosely in ribbing. Sew remaining shoulder, side and sleeve seams. Sew in sleeves.

WEAVING

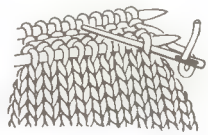


Fig. 54

Weaving is a method of joining two pieces of knitting together, such as the toe of a sock or stocking. (There must be an equal number of stitches on each of two needles--directions explain this.) The yarn is broken off in a long length from the ball and threaded into a wool needle. The two needles with the stitches should be held even and parallel, having the yarn length at the end of back needle.

1. Insert wool needle as if to p in first stitch of front needle. Draw the yarn through, leaving stitch on needle.

2. Insert wool needle as if to k into the first stitch of back needle. Draw yarn through, leaving stitch on needle.

3. Insert wool needle as if to k in first stitch of front needle (same stitch as before), and slip this stitch off the needle. Insert needle in next stitch of front needle as if to p, draw yarn through, but leave the stitch on needle.

4. Insert wool needle as if to p in first stitch of back needle (same stitch as before), and slip this stitch off. Insert wool needle in next stitch of back needle as if to k. Draw yarn through but leave this stitch on needle.

5. Repeat Steps 3 and 4 until all stitches are worked off.

SHUTTLES . . . Shuttles are made of various materials, such as Bone, Tortoise Shell, Steel and Plastic. Some are shaped like the one shown in the illustrations. Others are made with a hook at the end, which is especially helpful in joinings.

WINDING THE SHUTTLE . . . Wind thread around the bobbin in center of shuttle. If there is a hole in center of bobbin, insert thread through the hole and tie a knot. In some instances the bobbin is removable. Do not wind thread beyond the edge of shuttle.

TATTING THREADS . . . Tatting is made with good quality crochet cotton, usually fine sizes of Coats Mercer-Crochet. For coarse work use Coats Mercer-Crochet in sizes 20 or 30.

ABBREVIATIONS IN TATTING

Ring	r	Small Picot	sm p
Large Ring	lr	Separated	sep
Small Ring	sr	Close	cl
Double Stitch	ds	Reverse Work	rw
Picot	p	Space	sp
Long Picot	lp	Chain	ch

* (asterisk) Repeat the instructions following the asterisk as many times as specified.

NOTE: Sometimes instead of an asterisk you will see a phrase like (r of 10 ds) 5 times. This means that whatever is included in the parentheses should be repeated the number of times specified directly after the closed parenthesis.

MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR PRACTICE PIECES

ANCHOR Cronita Crochet cotton, 1 ball.

A tatting shuttle with a hooked end.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE LEFT HAND

1. Grasp the free end of the thread between thumb and forefinger.

2. Spread the middle, ring and little fingers and encircle them with the thread.

3. Bring the thread around to make a circle and hold securely between the thumb and forefinger (Fig. 1).

4. Bend the little finger to catch the thread against the palm (Fig. 2).

5. Bend the middle finger back to catch the loose part of the circle (Fig. 3).

6. Adjust the thread so that the fingers do not feel strained.

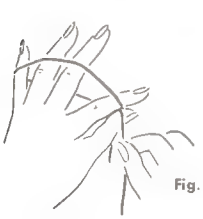


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

WHAT TO DO WITH THE RIGHT HAND

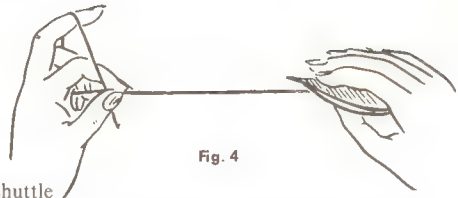


Fig. 4

1. Unwind shuttle so that shuttle thread is about 30 cm long (Fig. 4).

2. Hold shuttle so that pointed end is facing the left hand and thread coming from back of bobbin (Fig. 4).

3. Grasp flat side between thumb and forefinger in a horizontal position, holding the other three fingers on a level with the forefinger (Fig. 4).

THE DOUBLE STITCH

(The Basic Stitch of Tatting)

FIRST HALF OF THE DOUBLE STITCH

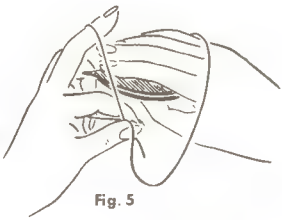


Fig. 5

1. Draw shuttle thread out to its full length, keeping right and left hands at equal levels (Fig. 4).

2. Pass the shuttle thread under and then over the right hand below the top joint of fingers (Fig. 5).

3. With thread in this position, bring the shuttle forward and insert it *under* (Fig. 5) and bring it back *over* thread held between middle and forefinger of left hand (Fig. 6).

Fig. 6

4. *Lower middle finger* of left hand *to release tension.*

5. *Draw shuttle thread taut* (Fig. 7) and hold it in this position until first half of double stitch is completed.

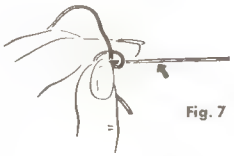


Fig. 7

6. *Slowly raise middle finger of left hand,* thus sliding loop into position between thumb and forefinger (Fig. 8). This completes first half of a *double stitch.*

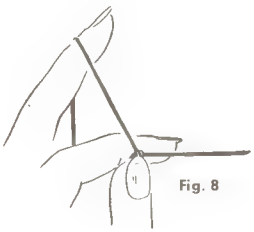


Fig. 8

NOTE: Be careful to do Steps 4, 5 and 6 exactly as directed. Notice as you work that the shuttle thread is encircled by a loose loop made by the circle of thread in left hand. The importance of keeping the shuttle thread taut until this loop is in position cannot be overemphasized.

SECOND HALF OF THE DOUBLE STITCH

1. Bring shuttle forward again and keeping back end of the shuttle toward you, carry it *over* and bring it back *under* the thread held between the middle and forefinger of left hand. (Please note that this time the thread is *not* wound around the hand–Figs. 9 and 10.)

2. *Lower middle finger* of left hand to release tension.

3. *Draw shuttle thread taut* and hold in this position until second half of double stitch is completed.

4. *Slowly raise middle finger,* thus sliding loop into position between thumb and forefinger of the left hand (Fig. 11). This completes second half of the Double Stitch, the basic stitch in Tatting.

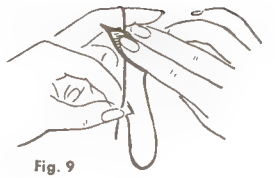


Fig. 9

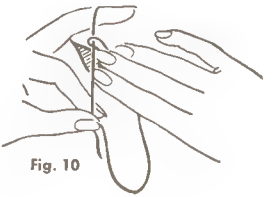


Fig. 10

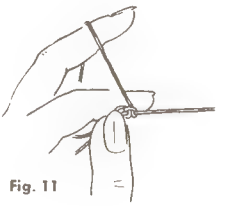


Fig. 11

NOTE: When loop around hand becomes too small to work in, pull shuttle thread at left of stitches to enlarge loop. The shuttle thread, when pulled, should slide easily. If it does not, you did not follow the *italicized directions* exactly and you must begin again.

Practice this stitch until you do it with ease. Strive to make automatic the *italicized directions.*

RINGS, PICOTS and JOININGS

All tatting designs contain rings and picots. The ring forms the basis of the design. The picots are used for decoration and for joining.

Practice the following directions. They give in detail the fundamentals of rings, picots and joinings. When your rings are even and your picots uniform in size, you are ready to make the attractive edging for the Handkerchief on page 54.

FIRST RING

NOTE: The working stitch always comes between the thumb and forefinger. In Figs. 12, 13, 14 the fingers should come where the arrow points. The drawings are made in this manner so that all the steps may be clear.

1. Make four double stitches (ds) (follow directions on pages 51 and 52).

Continued on next page

2. Next make the first half of a double stitch (ds), but as you slide it into position stop about 7 mm from the preceding double stitch (ds) (Fig. 12).

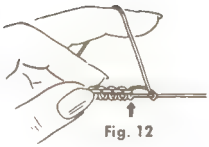


Fig. 12

3. Complete the double stitch (ds) (Fig. 13).

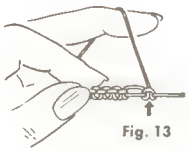


Fig. 13

4. Draw the entire stitch close to the first four stitches (Fig. 14). The little loop formed from the space left between the stitches is a *picot* (p).

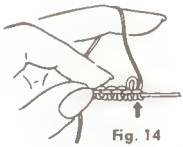


Fig. 14

5. Make four more double stitches (ds).

6. Please note that Steps 2, 3, 4, 5 should be written 1 picot (p) and 5 double stitches (ds). **A picot refers only to the loop and does not include the double stitch which fastens the loop.**

7. Make another picot and five double stitches (see Step 6).

8. Make a picot and four double stitches.

9. Holding the stitches securely between thumb and forefinger of left hand, draw the shuttle thread tight so that the first and last stitches meet, forming a ring (Fig. 15).

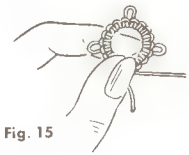


Fig. 15

SECOND RING and JOINING

1. Wind the thread around the left hand in position for another ring.

2. Make 4 double stitches 7 mm away from ring just made (7 mm space made).

3. Insert pointed end of shuttle through the last picot of previous ring and catch the thread encircling the left hand.

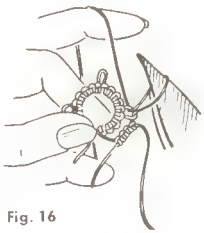


Fig. 16

4. Pull the thread through until there is a loop large enough to insert shuttle (Fig. 16).

5. Pull the shuttle through loop and draw the shuttle thread tight.

6. Slowly raise middle finger of left hand to draw up the loop. This joins the new ring to the old one and counts as the first half of the next double stitch.

7. Complete the double stitch.

8. Repeat Steps 5 to 9 of First Ring.

Continue in this manner for each succeeding ring, repeating Steps 1 to 8 under Second Ring and Joining.

The preceding directions have been given in detail so as to make the steps clear in your mind. Now you are ready to read the same directions as they would appear in a book. (The abbreviations are explained to make the directions easier for a beginner to read.)

Tatted Edging

FOR HANDKERCHIEF

COATS MERCER-CROCHET COTTON, Size 30. Any colour.

Tatting shuttle.

A linen handkerchief.

R (ring) of 5 ds (double stitches), 3 p's (picots) sep (separated) by 5 ds, 5 ds, cl (close). * (R of 5 ds, join to last p of previous r, 5 ds, 2 p's sep by 5 ds, 5 ds, cl) twice. Sp (space) of 2 cm; r of 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to center p of previous r, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, cl. Repeat from * for desired length. Tie and cut. Sew Edging to handkerchief.

JOINING THE THREAD

When a new thread is required make a square knot close to the base of the last ring or chain, but do not cut off the ends, for the strain of the work may loosen the knot. If you make a knot in the thread, cut it off and tie the new thread close to last ring. Knots prevent the ring from being drawn up, for they will not pass through the double stitches. Cut off loose ends later.

REVERSING YOUR WORK

In tatting you have noticed that the base (where ring was joined) of previous ring has been at the bottom

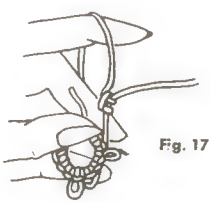


Fig. 17

when starting a new ring (Fig. 16). However, still another effect may be achieved by turning the previous ring over so that the base is at the top when starting a new ring (Fig. 17). The directions will say rw (reverse work). **NOTE:** All completed rings should be held to the left of ring in work.

USING A BALL THREAD AND A SHUTTLE

Some tatting designs contain chains besides rings and picots. Rings can be made only with the shuttle thread wound in a complete circle around the left hand. Chains can be made only with a thread wound halfway around the hand (Fig. 18). When rings and chains appear in the same design it is necessary to use two working threads (a shuttle thread and a ball thread). Tie end of ball thread to end of shuttle thread. When you are making a ring use the shuttle thread in the regular manner.

When the ring is completed and you wish to make a chain, turn it so that the base of ring is held between the thumb and forefinger (see Fig. 18). Stretch the ball thread over the back of the fingers in same way as shuttle thread, but instead of making

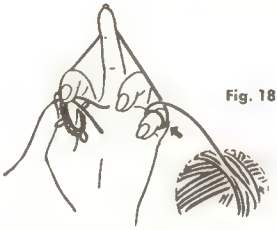


Fig. 18

a complete circle, wind it twice around the little finger to control tension (Fig. 18). Work over the ball thread with the shuttle in the same manner as in making rings. (Picots and joinings are made in the same way as on rings.) When you have finished the chain, pull the stitches close together and put down the ball thread. Pick up the shuttle thread to make another ring.

Tatted Edging FOR GUEST TOWEL

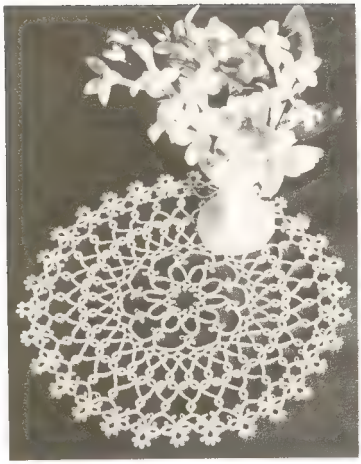
COATS MERCER-CROCHET COTTON
Size 30. Any colour.

Tatting shuttle.

Guest Towel.

With ball and shuttle threads, ch of 3 ds, 8 p's, sep by 1 ds, 3 ds, 2 p's sep by 3 ds, 3 ds. Rw, r of 12 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 8 ds, cl. * R of 8 ds, join to last p of previous r, 8 ds, p, 8 ds, cl. R of 8 ds, join to last p of previous r, 16 ds, p, 8 ds, cl. R of 8 ds, join to last p of previous r, 8 ds, p, 8 ds, cl. R of 8 ds, join to last p of previous r, 4 ds, p, 12 ds, cl—clover made. Rw, ch of 3 ds, join to last p of previous ch, 3 ds, join to next p of same ch, 3 ds, 8 p's sep by 1 ds, 3 ds, 2 p's sep by 3 ds, 3 ds. Rw, r of 12 ds, join to last p of last r of previous clover, 4 ds, p, 8 ds, cl. Repeat from * for desired length. Tie and cut. Sew edging to edge of towel.

Tatted Round Doily



COATS MERCER-CROCHET COTTON,

Size 30: 1 ball of White. Ecru or choice of colour.

Tatting shuttle.

Doily measures 18 cm in diameter.

NOTE: Tie ball and shuttle threads together at beg of each rnd. To avoid tangling when joining a ring to a previous ring or rnd be careful to keep the ball thread outside of the loops formed by the joinings.

1st rnd: R of 3 ds, (p, 3 ds) 3 times and cl. * Rw, ch of 10 ds, p and 10 ds. Rw, r of 3 ds, join to last p of previous r, 3 ds, (p, 3 ds) twice and cl. Repeat from * until 9 rings and 9 chains have been made. Rw, r of 3 ds, join to previous r as before, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to first p of first r, 3 ds and cl. Rw, make ch as before and join to base of first r. Tie and cut. **2nd rnd:** R of 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to p of any ch on 1st rnd, 3 ds, p, 3 ds and cl. * Rw, ch of 5 ds and (p, 5 ds) 3 times. Rw, r of 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to p of next ch on first rnd, 3 ds, p, 3 ds and cl. Repeat from * around until 10th chain has been made. Join ch to first r as before. Tie and cut. **3rd rnd:** R of 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to first p on first ch of 2nd rnd, 3 ds, p, 3 ds and cl. * Rw, ch of 6 ds; *being sure not to reverse work,* make r of 6 ds, p, 6 ds and cl; *being sure not to reverse work,* make ch of 6 ds. Rw, r of 3 ds, join to last p of next-to-last r, 3 ds, join to next p on ch of 2nd rnd, 3 ds, p, 3 ds and cl. Repeat from * around, joining next-to-last ring and last chain to first ring as before. **4th rnd:** R of 6 ds, join to p of any r on 3rd rnd, 6 ds and cl; r of 6 ds, join to p of next r on 3rd rnd, 6 ds and cl. * Rw, ch of 8 ds; *being sure not to reverse work,* r of 6 ds, p, 6 ds and cl; *being sure not to reverse work,* ch of 8 ds. Rw, r of 6 ds, join to same p on 3rd rnd as next-to-last r was joined, 6 ds and cl; r of 6 ds, join to p of next r on 3rd rnd, 6 ds and cl. Repeat from * around, joining next-to-last ring to same p as first ring was joined, and last chain to first ring. **5th rnd:** R of 4 ds, (p, 4 ds) 3 times and cl; r of 4 ds, join to last p on previous r, 2 ds, (p, 2 ds) 4 times, p, 4 ds and cl; r of 4 ds, join to last p on previous r, 4 ds, (p, 4 ds) twice and cl—**a cluster made.** Rw, ch of 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to p of any r on 4th rnd, 5 ds, p and 5 ds.

Rw, r of 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join to center p of last r on previous cluster, 4 ds, p, 4 ds and cl; r of 4 ds, join to last p on previous r, 2 ds (p, 2 ds) 4 times, p, 4 ds and cl; r of 4 ds, join to last p on previous r, 4 ds, (p, 4 ds) twice and cl—**another cluster made.** Rw, ch of 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to p of next r on 4th rnd, 5 ds, p and 5 ds. Repeat from * around, joining last ring of last cluster to first ring of first cluster, and last chain at base of first cluster. Tie and cut.

Embroidery Hints

EMBROIDERY THREADS . . . The choice of threads will depend upon the type of embroidery to be made. Six strand threads may be used on most light weight fabrics. Yarn may be used on heavier fabrics. Heavier cotton threads can also be used to produce rich and unusual effects in certain designs. All embroidery threads should be fast colour.

EMBROIDERY NEEDLES . . . Embroidery needles open the weave of the material to enable the embroidery thread to slide through easily. Therefore, when choosing an embroidery needle, the eye should be slightly larger than the thickness of the embroidery thread. Most embroidery needles are about 4.5 cm long, have a much larger eye than sewing needles and are called "Crewel" or "Embroidery" needles. Needles used on canvas or huck towelling are blunt-tipped and are called "Tapestry" needles.

SCISSORS . . . Embroidery scissors are 10 cm to 13 cm long and have very sharp points.

BEGINNINGS AND FINISHINGS . . . To begin embroidering, make a few small running stitches along the line to be embroidered then make one back stitch. *(No knots should appear on the wrong side of work.)* When the thread becomes too short, acquires a fuzz or untwists, finish it off as follows: Draw thread to wrong side of work, weave needle in and out the stitches of the completed embroidery, then cut the thread close to work. *The wrong side of work should be as neat as the right side, therefore do not carry thread from one design to another.*

PRESSING . . . All embroidery should be pressed on a thickly padded surface. The raised face of the embroidery sinks into the softness of the padding and is not flattened by the iron. Place the embroidery piece wrong side up. Cover with a damp cloth. With a moderately hot iron press heavily. Remove the damp cloth and iron until dry. Turn work, and on right side iron only the hems.

FRAMES . . . There are several types of frames. The hand frame is most common and comes in round and oval shapes. Use a frame about the same size and shape of the area to be embroidered as the fabric should be held taut to keep the work from puckering. Large frames for larger pieces are also available and may be adjusted for almost any size or type of embroidery.

Tatting . . . *Continued from page 56*

JOSEPHINE KNOT

This is an ornamental ring, consisting of the first half of a double stitch made a specified number of times.

LONG PICOT

To make a long picot, make a longer space between double stitches.

TWO SHUTTLES

When you wish to work rings in two colors, two shuttles are used. The two colors (one in each shuttle) may be alternated. When this takes place you drop the shuttle which made the preceding ring, pick up the second shuttle and make a ring as before. When the rings are separated by a chain, hold the thread of the second shuttle like the ball thread in Fig. 18.

CROSS STITCH

Because cross stitch looks easy, people are often careless, and mar its beauty by irregular crosses and top threads slanting in opposite directions. Fig. 1 illustrates the application of cross stitch to a mesh. Fig. 2 shows how cross stitch is applied to a solid fabric.

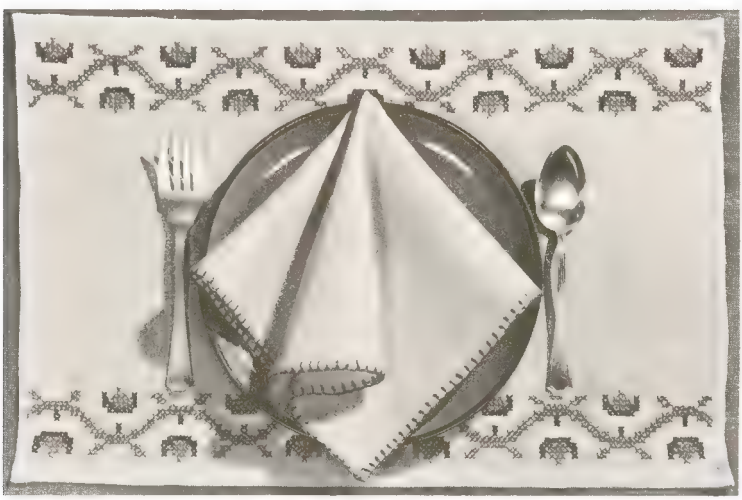
Fig. 1

Fig. 2

When the cross stitch design is not stamped on the background, the best way to work it is over embroidery canvas. The canvas is basted to the fabric to correspond with the weave. The weave of the canvas is a guide for keeping the stitches even. Embroider through both the fabric and the canvas. When embroidery is completed, the canvas is removed by drawing out the threads.

Cross Stitch Place Mat and Napkin

Place Mat measures 28 cm x 43 cm;
Napkin measures 30 cm square.



Embroidered Mittens

COATS RED HEART "SAYELLE"* KNITTING WORSTED, 4 Ply. 15 g each of Lt. Blue and Royal Blue.

Milward Tapestry Needle No. 20.

Mittens — see page 43 of Knitting Section.

Following chart for pattern, embroider 10 flowers on back of each mitten, having center in Satin St (Fig. 4), using Royal Blue and petals in Lazy Daisy St (Fig. 9), using Lt. Blue.

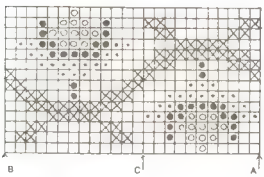
CROSS STITCH PLACE MAT and NAPKIN

CLARK'S ANCHOR STRANDED COTTON. 3 skeins of No. 0169 Oriental Blue; 2 skeins each of **White, Black and No. 046 Signal Red.**

Milward Embroidery Needle No. 7.

One piece of ecru linen, 29.5 cm x 44.5 cm, and one piece 32 cm square.

Carbon paper.



☒ - DK. ORIENTAL BLUE ⊡—WHITE

◉ BLACK ⊙—SIGNAL RED

PLACE MAT . . . Secure a piece of graph paper which is drawn off in 4 mm squares. Follow the chart for the design and draw on the graph paper a cross for each square filled with a color key. When you have completed the design shown, repeat from A to B four more times, then repeat from A to C once. This completes the design for one long side of place mat. To transfer design to fabric, place a carbon paper face down on fabric. Lay the graph paper with the design directly over the carbon, leaving a 1.5 cm border at each short side of mat and a 2 cm border at long side, and trace.

Follow the colour key on chart and with 3 threads work the cross stitch design. See Fig. 2. Work opposite side to correspond. Make a neat hem on wrong side and press.

NAPKIN . . . Hem napkin and with 6 strands of Dk. Oriental Blue, work a row of Blanket St (Fig. 10) all around.

*DuPont Certification Mark — "Orlon" Acrylic Fibre.

EMBROIDERY STITCHES

Many interesting stitches are described here with which you may beautify your home and your clothes.

STEM and CREWEL (Fig. 3)

Self explanatory.

SATIN STITCH (Fig. 4)

Straight stitches worked closely together.

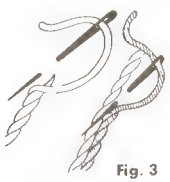


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

CROSS-BAR FILLING (Fig. 5)

Complete background as indicated in directions. Work diagonal stitches as shown in diagram, then with a contrasting color work short horizontal stitches at each crossing of diagonal threads.

SHORT and LONG STITCHES (Fig. 6)

The first row of stitches is made of one short and one long stitch worked alternately. The following rows are worked in stitches all the same length.

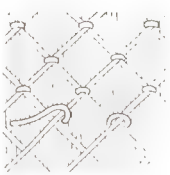


Fig. 5

Fig. 6

CHAIN STITCH (Fig. 7)

Holding work toward you, bring the thread up through the traced line and hold it down with the left thumb. Pass needle through the same place again and bring it out about 4 mm in front of previous stitch.

FRENCH KNOTS (Fig. 8)

Draw point of needle through fabric to right side; wind thread around needle three times. Insert needle in fabric and pull through to wrong side, holding twists in place with thumb of left hand.

Fig. 7

Fig. 8

LAZY DAISY (Fig. 9)

Worked exactly like chain stitch (see Fig. 7), except that each stitch is held in position with a small stitch at center of loop.

BLANKET STITCH (Fig. 10)

Bring needle up on right side, hold thread under left thumb, insert needle about 7 mm to the right and bring it out through loop held by left thumb.

Fig. 9

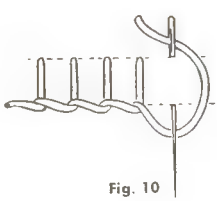


Fig. 10

Fig. 11

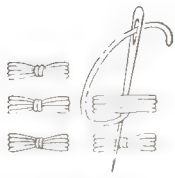


Fig. 12

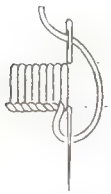


Fig. 13

Fig. 14

Fig. 15

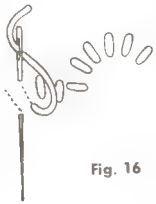


Fig. 16

Fig. 17

Fig. 18

Fig. 19

Fig. 20

EYELET (Fig. 11)

Make a small basting or running stitch around eyelet, pierce with a stiletto and work a small satin stitch closely together around, covering the basting stitch.

BUNDLES (Fig. 12)

Make groups of 3 or 4 straight stitches. Then make one or two vertical stitches at center.

BUTTONHOLE (Fig. 13)

Same as blanket stitch (Fig. 10) but worked closely together.

COUCHING (Fig. 14)

Lay a thread across couching line, then with a contrasting color sew the laid thread in place with small stitches at equal distances apart.

FLY STITCH (Fig. 15)

Bring needle on right side, holding thread down with the thumb of left hand, insert needle 7 mm to right of previous stitch and bring it out 7 mm down and between previous stitches. Make a small straight stitch over loop to hold it in position.

RAY (Fig. 16)

A single straight stitch.

BULLION STITCH (Fig. 17)

Bring needle on right side, insert it about 7 mm directly behind first stitch and bring it through the same place where first stitch was made, wind thread around needle 4 or 5 times, hold in place with thumb of left hand, draw thread up tight and insert needle back in same place as second stitch.

SEED STITCH (Fig. 18)

Small straight stitches worked in every direction.

FEATHER STITCH (Fig. 19)

Bring needle on right side, holding thread under thumb of left hand, take a stitch 7 mm to the right and bring it out 7 mm down and in center of 2 previous stitches, pull needle through; holding thread under thumb of left hand, insert needle to the right and bring it out 7 mm down from second stitch. Make a similar stitch 7 mm to the left. Repeat the last 2 steps alternately.

BACK STITCH (Fig. 20)

Bring needle out on right side, insert it back 4 mm behind first stitch and bring it out 4 mm in front of first stitch.

Embroidered Bridge Cloth

CLARK'S ANCHOR STRANDED COTTON. 5 skeins of No. 0245 Dk. Willow Green and 3 skeins of No. 0130 Lt. Steel Blue.

Milward Embroidery Needle No. 9.

A linen Bridge Cloth.

Use 6 strands for chain stitch circles and 3 strands for remainder of embroidery.

Satin Stitch—Dk. Willow Green

Stem Stitch—Dk. Willow Green

Lazy Daisy Stitch—Dk. Willow Green

Chain Stitch—Dk. Willow Green

French Knot—Dk. Willow Green

Short and Long Stitches—Lt. Steel Blue

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING BRIDGE CLOTH

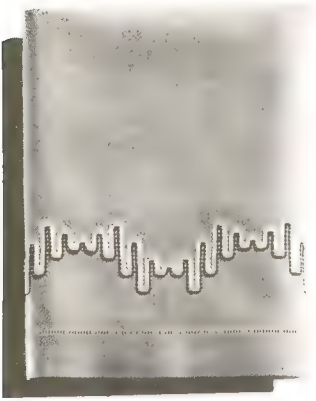
Draw a circle 37 cm in diameter at center of cloth. Draw another circle 1.3 cm inside first circle. With 6 strands of Green, work around each circle in Chain Stitch (Fig. 7). Trace embroidery design onto heavy paper. Place 8 pins evenly spaced around outer circle. Trace design onto cloth at each of the 8 pinmarks, matching heavy dotted line at bottom of design with the chain stitch circle on cloth. With Blue, embroider all flowers and buds in Short and Long Stitches (Fig. 6). With Green, embroider base of buds and leaves as indicated in Satin Stitch (Fig. 4), then work stems in Chain Stitch, the remainder of leaves and center of flowers in Lazy Daisy Stitch (Fig. 9), and the dots above the buds in French Knots (Fig. 8). Complete designs by outlining flowers and buds in Stem Stitch (Fig. 3).

Stitches illustrated on pages 58, 60 and 61.

SWEDISH WEAVING

Huck toweling is used because the weave has small raised loops which occur at regular intervals, and these are used for darning the designs.

Guest Towel



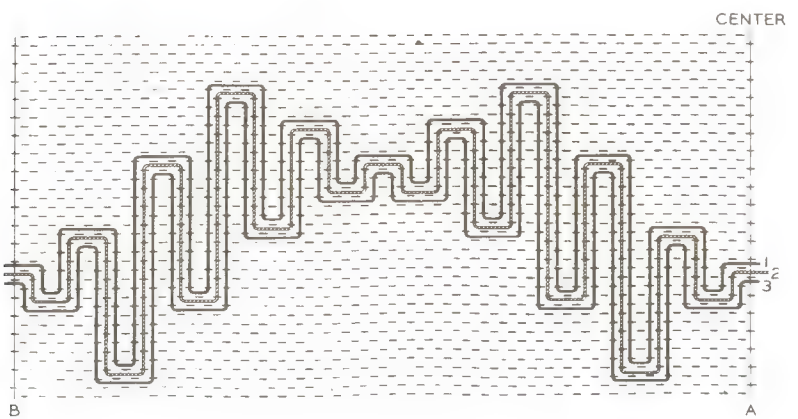
CLARK'S ANCHOR STRANDED COTTON: 1 skein each of White, Black and No. 0307 Bright Gold.

Milward Tapestry Needle No. 20.

Huck towel.

Use 6 strands throughout.

Design is worked at one end of towel only. Mark center of towel for starting point. The lower part of design is worked in Black, the center in White, and the upper in Gold. Cut 1 length of each color 3 m long. Starting at center 8 cm up from lower edge draw half the length of Black through the center loop, leaving the end free to be worked later. Follow diagram from center to the left edge. Draw needle back through 1.5 cm of design to fasten off securely. With free end of thread follow diagram from center to right edge. Fasten securely as before. Complete design with other colors as shown in diagram.



REPEAT PATTERN FROM A TO B FOR LEFT SIDE
REPEAT PATTERN FROM B TO A FOR RIGHT SIDE

1-BRIGHT GOLD
2-WHITE
3-BLACK

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Coats *the thread makers*

COTTON THREADS FOR CROCHET, KNITTING AND TATTING

COATS MERCER-CROCHET COTTON. White & Ecru: Sizes 10, 20, 30, 40, COLOURS: Size 30.

COATS RED LABEL MERCER-CROCHET COTTON. White & Ecru: Sizes 50 & 60.

Tablecloths, luncheon cloths, bedspreads, doilies, edgings, collars, gloves, hats, bags, curtain pulls, chair sets etc.

CLARK'S ANCHOR CRONITA COTTON. White Ecru & Colours.

Dresses, collars, bags, hats, belts, slippers, doilies, pot holders, tea cloths, cocktail sets tray mats, runners, bedspreads, coat hangers & small household items, etc.

COATS & CLARK'S O.N.T. SPEED-CRO-SHEEN. White, Ecru, Colours.

A heavier Knitting & Crochet Cotton for collars, bags, hats, pot holders, place mats, chair sets, runners, bedspreads, etc.

YARNS FOR KNITTING & CROCHET

COATS RED HEART CRAFT YARN. 50 g skeins. For rug punch and bulky knit.

COATS RED HEART SPORTS YARN. 100 g balls.

COATS RED HEART "SAYELLE"* KNITTING WORSTED. 4 ply. 100 g skeins.

COATS RED HEART BABY "SAYELLE"* 25 g Balls

COATS RED HEART BABY CRYSTAL 25 g Balls

THREADS FOR EMBROIDERY

CLARK'S ANCHOR STRANDED COTTON.

A soft, lustrous six strand embroidery thread. Strands easily divided so from one to six strands may be used. Fast colours.

For general embroidery petit point, cross stitch, etc.

COATS ANCHOR TAPISSERIE WOOL.

Colour fast, moth resistant wool on small skeins for general embroidery, tapestry, gros point, crewel, etc.

*DuPont Certification Mark "Orlon" Acrylic Fibre.

MILWARD

REVISED NEEDLE AND CROCHET HOOK CHART

Some charts vary slightly in stating which sizes are equivalent. Use any size of needle or hook which will obtain the stitch tension specified.

STEEL CROCHET HOOKS SIZE EQUIVALENTS

METRIC (mm)	3.00*	2.50	2.00	1.95*	1.85*	1.75	1.70*	1.60*	1.50	1.25	1.15*	1.00	0.80*	0.75	0.70*	0.60
CANADIAN & AMERICAN	00	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BRITISH	—	00	1	—	—	2	—	—	2½	3	—	4	—	5	—	6

ALUMINUM CROCHET HOOKS SIZE EQUIVALENTS

METRIC (mm)	10.00	9.00	8.00	7.00	6.50*	6.00	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.75*	3.50	3.25*	3.00	2.75*	2.50	2.25*	2.00
CANADIAN & BRITISH	000	00	0	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	—	9	10	11	—	12	13	14
AMERICAN	—	—	—	—	K	J	I	H	—	G	F	E	D	—	C	—	B	—
					10½	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3		2		1	

KNITTING NEEDLES SIZE EQUIVALENTS

METRIC (mm)	10.00	9.00	8.00	7.50	7.00	6.50	6.00	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.75	3.50*	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.25	2.00	1.75*
CANADIAN & BRITISH	000	00	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	10	11	12	13	14	15
AMERICAN	15	13	11	—	—	10½	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	—	2	1	0	—

* NOT AVAILABLE IN MILWARD

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